

Maclean's

A SPECIAL
PULLOUT MAP OF
THE SOVIET REPUBLICS

A full-page photograph of hockey player Eric Lindros in a red Canadian national team jersey. He is wearing a white helmet with 'JOFA' on it, red and white gloves, and red and white pants. He is holding a hockey stick and looking directly at the camera with a serious expression. The word 'CANADA' is visible on his jersey.

LUCKY LINDROS

**Budding
Superstar
Eric Lindros Faces
The Heat In
The Canada Cup
Showdown**

**Why He Distrusts
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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE SEPTEMBER 9, 1991 VOL. 194 NO. 36

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LUCKY LINDROS

For the next 24 weeks, top Canadian hockey players will try to prove that Canada is the world's top hockey nation. And Eric Lindros, the 18-year-old Toronto star who is refusing to sign with the Quebec Nordiques who drafted him, is attempting to skate directly from junior hockey to a tournament featuring the world's best players—before playing a single game in the NHL. —37



WORLD/SPECIAL REPORT

DEATH OF A DREAM

The Soviet empire reeled as it threw off nearly 74 years of Communist rule—and threatened to shatter into a collection of independent states. As the old order crumbled, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, suddenly subordinate to Russian President Boris Yeltsin, struggled for political survival. —16



CANADA

A FROSTY RECEPTION

Jeered by protesters, booed by critics from one of Canada's premiers and shaken by a further decline in public support, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and his ministers of the Conservative cabinet, meeting in Kelowna, B.C., failed to beat their divisions about a plan for constitutional change. —18



LETTERS

THE NDP EXPERIENCE

Before the pundits automatically accuse Ontario Premier Bob Rae's fiscal policies with established NDP policies ("Bob Rae," *Cover*, Aug. 26), they should look at the history of Saskatchewan, where the NDP was born. Aside from two minor deficits in 1963 and 1964, the CCF and the NDP ran balanced budgets. There was no serious use of deficit financing until Grant Devine's Conservative took office in 1985; they have run a deficit every year since. Rae may still have a lot to learn about politics, since experienced NDP governments have proven to be careful and responsible about deficit financing.

Geat Cooper,
Edmonton



Rae: 'a lot to learn about politics'

Bob Rae was elected by citizens who had no more faith in the parties that had dominated provincial politics. Business had been given too much importance for too long. The Conservative Board of Canada's endorsement of the NDP budget is correct, and its members should be applauded for their guaranteeing of the business community. Despite the errors of his first term, I believe that Rae will have a second term.

Mario Zerkow,
Mississauga, Ont.

On a recent visit to Japan, Brian Mulroney made some detrimental remarks about the Ontario party's budget deficit of \$9.1 billion. He said that the deficit would have a negative effect on investment and trade. I would remind the Prime Minister that, with a population of nine million, Ontario's per capita deficit would be \$1,877. The federal deficit for this year is estimated at \$39.5 billion, or \$1,136 per person. It would seem that Mulroney is being a lot of a hypocrite.

Jack F. Nauke,
Richmond, B.C.

PART OF THE PROBLEM

Barbara Amiel brands herself a hypocrite in her Aug. 26 column, "Deficit, politics and political apathy." Amiel weaves her criticism of affluent Kenyan politicians and expatriate Europeans against a background story about a young Kenyan who was killed by a starving leopard—the same leopard that Amiel's party had terrorized 24 hours earlier. The leopard would become the last tragic victim in the tale, in which Amiel appears completely blind to the part she herself played (how disgustingly myopic of her). Given rhetoric will not solve the problem of the underclass, the poor, and believe Amiel or anyone else can be part of the solution, they must first choose to be part of the problem.

Mary Kennedy,
Leduc, Alta.

AN EXCESS OF OBFUSCATION

Wow! Mr. Rath was enlightened on the monumental nature of his obfuscation—not to mention the totality of his paper-heddlings regarding sports coverage to his C-4 at least. Please! has an excess," Colman, Alan

PASSAGES

DIED: Sports journalist, author and broadcaster Richard (Dick) Siskind, 65, of liver cancer, at a Toronto hospital. Besides *Siskind on writing*, style was credited only by his weekly column *Writing*, in a combination of sports, news, comment and opinion, and almost always topped off with one of his experienced 70 hats. Born on a kitchen table in the family farm southeast of Edmonton, Siskind worked for *The Vancouver Star*, eventually in the sports department, until he moved to the Toronto Globe and Mail in 1970. He wrote five books, the best known of them *Pat May*, a biography of Toronto Maple Leafs owner Harold Ballard, who died in 1990.



APPOINTED: As lieutenant-governor at Newfoundland, businessman and entrepreneur Frederick William Russell, 67, of St. John's, by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. A Second World War fighter pilot, Russell served as an honorary aide-de-camp to three governors general. He is a grandson of Premier Louisbourg Lt. Mulroney did not say when Russell will take over from Lt. Gov. James McGroarty, who's planning to resign.

DIED: Donald Marshall Sr., 66, grand chief since 1965 of the Miqmaq nation, of cancer, in hospital in Sydney, N.S. Marshall was best known outside the native community as the father of Donald Marshall Jr., wrongfully imprisoned for 11 years for the 1971 murder of his friend Sydney Sené. The case led to a royal commission that

seriously criticized the provincial justice system and resulted in the award of historic financial compensation to Marshall Jr. and his parents.

SETTLING: The \$5.6-million lawsuit against the estate of actor Rock Hudson, by his wife lover, Marc Christian, 37, who charged that Hudson had concealed the fact that he had AIDS. Christian's lawyers declined to divulge the dollar amount. Christian filed the suit for emotional distress in 1985, shortly after Hudson died at age 56.

DIED: Novelist and screenwriter Steven Bochco, 52, of heart failure at his home in San Francisco. His 14 novels include *Dad* and *My Son* and *California Street*. Among his screenplays are *The Postman Always Rings Twice* and *The Untouchables*.

Peterborough, Aug. 19: I have not yet read the book by professors David Berenson and Barry Cooper, but I certainly shall in the near future. I suspect that it contains a lot more sensible content than Rath gives it credit for. Perhaps Berenson and Cooper are simply pointing out some of the notions that "The Rest of Canada" must consider in order to free itself from the domination of Quebec's perpetual malcontents. Peterborough has badly overreacted "Serving" Canada by vilifying western Canadians in a spiteful contribution to the discussion.

Jack Nason,
Calgary

If professors Cooper and Berenson are as shallow as Alan Peterborough claims it seems that they are just another couple of the spoiled brats of academia. I have observed that those who say that it does not matter if Quebec separatists are particularly paranoid. They have in real suspicion, only perhaps some ability to think—which they confuse with thinking well.

Vincent Sherman,
North Bay, Ont.

Letters may be continued. Please supply name, address and daytime telephone number. With letters to the editor (which may appear), please include 177 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5H 1A7. Or fax (416) 593-7720.

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OPENING NOTES

Mick Jagger roots for reform, Stan Tyminski gets his message across, and Mozart sings for the fur trade

A FOWL SENSE OF HUMOR

Stenlew Tyminski, the Canadian businessman who was a surprise candidate in last year's Polish presidential election, recently turned his attention to dead children. The star was featured in *Party X* following his debut by Jack Wilson in the December, 1990, edition. He says that he was so incensed by a newspaper account of an interview that he gave on Polish radio recently that he sent the editor of *Gazeta Wyborcza*, one of Warsaw's largest newspapers, a dead chicken. Tyminski told *Maclean's* that the article portrayed him as a supporter of the Aug. 19 coup in the Soviet Union. The politician directed his



Tyminski: 'a big manipulation'

anger at Adam Michnik, editor of the 453,000-circulation newspaper. Said Tyminski: "I was offended when it said that I supported the coup. It was a big manipulation!" He added: "It was described in the article as a disgusting career, as Michnik was shipped a disgusting career." Tyminski added that he deliberately kept the chicken around his office for a few days to allow it to ripen before dispatching it by messenger to Michnik. The editor was not available for comment, but his secretary, Agnieszka Stankiewicz, confirmed the incident. She described the hen as "a little fresh" and said that "everybody laughed" when it arrived at the editor's office. Meanwhile, Canada's contribution to Polish politics said: "There is a chicken in Chicago to send a head of a carp or a horse to these who cheat. But I could not buy any."

Indulging in a bit of Idler tattle

Wanted: one wealthy Canadian, preferably with intellectual aspirations, to spend new life with *The Idler*—Canada's journal of creative conversations. *Idler*off members bought the financially troubled magazine, which sells 25,000 copies six times a year for a cover price of \$2.95, from Henry Denker in 1989, and it is still limping along in the red. After publisher Alexander Seaberg said that he has discussed the Toronto-based magazine's future with a number of Canadian blue bloods, but has been unable to find a benefactor (he is quoted as saying he was close to reaching an agreement



Seaberg: a conversation point of view

with Toronto publisher Isaacson Conrad Black, but declined to divulge details, but said that the deal will enhance *The Idler's* circulation. Black could not be reached for comment. Saturday Night magazine, which is owned by Black, began national distribution with

ROCK 'N' ROLL REVOLUTION

During the recent short-lived coup in the Soviet Union, Russian President Boris Yeltsin sought support from an unlikely source in London—rock star Mick Jagger. Yeltsin's aides asked the rock 'n' roll giant to lend his rock to their cause. In their surprise, Jagger sent them a fax with the message, "We're rooting for you." Said Anthony Trubniev, head of Russian television and a Yeltsin ally: "We were shocked and delighted. Rock music symbolizes freedom and unity, and Mick's support meant more to the young people here than any politician's pledge."

SHE STANDS TO CONQUER

A bidding war has erupted for the services of former British prime minister Margaret Thatcher. And the price tag could go as high as \$4 million—close to the record reported paid to Gov. W. Mouson Schwarzkopf for his upcoming autobiography. According to a highly placed source at HarperCollins in New York City, the company—owned by Thatcher supporter Rupert Murdoch—has already offered the lion Lady \$4.4 million. But the source added: "We have indications that we are not the highest bidder." The Macmillan Publishing Co. is also bidding for her services, but company officials declined to reveal how much. Since the Conservative party forced her to step down last November, Thatcher has expressed her support of coalition forces during the Gulf War and for Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev during the recent coup. Meanwhile, Murdoch's Schwarzkopf, who also represents Schwarzkopf, has been meeting with publisher's representatives. Asked about the state of negotiations, Josephson would only say that a deal will be announced "sooner rather than later."



Thatcher: \$4-million woman?



Schwarzkopf bids

Dated books

That time waits for no man—or publisher—should be a lesson well learned at Key Porter Books in Toronto. In the final months of 1989, the publishing house had just put the final touches to a book to tie the 150th of Marlene's *Concert for the Friends* when the Berlin Wall collapsed, turning the world into a new era. But it was too late to turn back the presses, so the book does not include one of the most dramatic events of the decade. Now, history has repeated itself. Representatives from the Soviet News Agency saw the *Madison Book* at the Montreal Book Fair in the fall of 1989 and were so impressed that they decided to embark on a similar project chronicling events in the Soviet Union. The book, *USSR: The Russian News 1982-1991*, rolled off its presses in mid-August, and 5,000 copies are now on their way to Canada for Key Porter to try to sell—without an account of the own coup and repressions of Mikhail Gorbachev and the triumph of Russian President Boris Yeltsin. Said Key Porter editor-in-chief Phyllis Denner: "That's what happens when you publish books on recent events." Added Natalie Chong, a promotional assistant on the *Madison* project: "It's a case of those things. History just marches on and on despite publishing dates."



Talks between the lines

A HISTORICAL INTERLUDE

Edmonton librettist Paul Conway has taken liberties with history in a new opera that opened last week in Edmonton. *The Audacious Journey* of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart is the musical chronicle of a fictional visit by the composer to Alberta's Athabasca region in the 1780s, where the explorer Alexander Mackenzie persuaded him to write an opera about beaver hats in order to promote the Canadian fur trade in Europe. Said Conway: "The story is tongue-in-cheek, but the music and the characters are the genuine article and I try to treat them with respect." Conway used actual Mozart music for his opera, in which the composer chastises officials "as a flock of half-witted, half-witted hat hunters."

A PENNY-WISE PREMIER

New Scotia's thrifty premier, Donald Cameron, opened his scrapbook this morning with letters of the trough with its cut-outting campaign. As a result, some members of the civil service are now complaining. But Cameron claims that he will save about \$400,000 a year by, among other things, cutting off two coffee and bottled water for



Cameron cutting more than fat

government employees. Also, there will be no more printing of plans to decorate the legislature and its office. As well, elected officials who leave cars will have to replace them with vehicles worth no more than \$21,300. When their terms expire, they'll be discarded, however. "This is a really pretty. Taking a couple of cups of coffee from these cabinet ministers and staff isn't going to save work," he added. "While so should bring our own cars, machines—or tell people to cough up money." Or at their next cake.



Comrade Yanayev, get a life

BY FRED MURNING

We do not have enough of that in the United States. We are not much for attempting the President's various moves to sign that he consider another line of work. Rolling a few hundred miles into Washington only would save rush-hour traffic and most likely we'd have to call up the National Guard, dress a major proposition for elected officials. If even throwing the government's money dragging entire soldiers away from the beach and gas-free herbicides, forget it.

There is of course great comfort in knowing your federal administration cannot easily be undone—this is a group of scoundrels will not suddenly appear on television to announce the President caught a cold while on holiday and, accordingly, has been replaced by the Emergency Committee for Protection of Certain Standards and Unacceptable Ideas.

For a nation accustomed to taking its coffee with the dagger, Bryant Gumbel and the vicious Faith Daniels, the sight of these assassins in their cheap suits and mid-order ties, those thumbs and traitors whose faces seem held together by muscle and who speak as though reading a *Shoeshoer* script—well, terribly sorry, but it would be just too much. If the Soviet clones who tried to snuff Gorbachev pulled that kind of stunt at these parts, they wouldn't last until the evening news, let alone their pathetic 24 hours.

We can handle duplicity and double-dealing; yes, we can walk at tallness in high places with the best of them and we can accept our share of official incompetence and rank stupidity, but the perpetrators must at least know how to dress, they must spend a few minutes making before entering into the camera, they must be able to smile a little—in it, too much to add—indeed, like second-hand lemons, not restriction trying to handle a line of designer outlets. We are tough enough to take whatever treachery your typical politician is prepared

We Americans would not allow ourselves to be intimidated by anyone unable to keep pace with contemporary fashion

to hand out but don't offend our esthetic sense, and, most of all, *huster*, don't lose it!

This is what makes America great. We will not allow ourselves to be intimidated by anyone unable to keep pace with contemporary fashion and the ideology of the rich and famous. Not only did the Soviet conspirators at dinner as clapping that seemed left over from a current program, but they had an sex appeal, arm, attitude. Gorbachev—the man has style. Yet no one saw the Patrick Swayze of international politics. But Gorbachev Yanayev, the morning harassment was enough as chief of the Emergency Committee. Not a chance. In America, Yanayev would not rate the back page of the *National Enquirer*. Less than 30 seconds would be seen on *A Current Affair*. Gorbachev Yanayev! Not even if he slipped into a pair of baggy jeans, downed the Ray-Bans and did a rap number in front of Lenin's tomb. Comrade Yanayev, yes, you better get a life.

Even with so many bloody performances, the soap was splendid theatre. We thrived in the early days of it all, and, since the episode lasted but a few days, managed to stick with the subject matter. No network games could have produced a better show—the execution in semi-artistic—and somewhere between the

second bag of tortilla chips and first round of breast yogurt pops, a peculiar thing happened to the American public. Fifty years of common wisdom made, citizens of the United States discovered that the Soviet Union was not a colony of socialist Moscovite but a nation filled with ordinary folks who, given half a chance, would be devouring tortilla chips and yogurt pops, too.

In a front-page story, *The New York Times* noted that "Watching the distant scene, Americans feel for Russians," and proceeded to quote Mary Maupie, 72, of Texas, who admitted she felt hatred to Moscowites like the Red Army tanks. "I realized that they love, they love, they loved, they die the same as anyone else even though for years we had been taught different." "We're we ever, Mary, were we ever. For Americans forming a view of the world at mid-century, the Soviet Union was an alien planet and its population a breed of outcasts, worse than anything the Mafia could master. It was an agent, then, at night, and sooner or later there would be a showdown and Lord help us if right did not prevail. Finally, Khrushchev came over and banged his shoe and said he'd bring us and that they should unite it. For one side or the other, the end was near.

We allocated extraordinary amounts of energy and a lot of money trying to get ready for the battle to be. We began drumming our anthers as much as we detested the Soviets, and the word "Gorbachev" became an insult for all occasions. Two years could be argued/boasted in a bar and if the debate really got going, sooner or later you would lose. "Oh yes!" What are you, a sleeping comrade, or what?" Joe McCarthy smiled as he snarled and we, too, the John Birch Society and a thousand other socialist and neo-fascist charlatans pledged to rescuing the United States from godless communism, or rather how many decent people get rated in the process.

Did the Soviets ever represent the peril claimed by Gerald R. Ford, activists and politicians on the right? Well, no one is about to excuse Josef Stalin for his treachery, nor deny the dangerous propaganda that paralyzed Khrushchev leaders, nor whitewash the kill, nor ignore the treatment of dissidents and oppressed religious groups, nor overlook the rockets that rolled through Red Square on May Day like so many armies poured at the American heart. No one is going to say we should have penetrated the Soviets' secret; there is the hope that they'd go away.

But in trying to control what was widely advertised in a satirical threat, Americans made two terrible mistakes. One was to suppose for a moment that the Soviet people were less human, or worse, than us—a ridiculous notion that inspired demagogues, hostile defense budgets, misguided police policies and, perhaps worst, the sure confidence that we should win and America. The other error was to install a system of mutual suspicion so extensive that it will not easily be contained around any. Events in the Soviet Union suggest we won't have the firms Comrade to worry about much longer, but it may be a long time before we learn to stop doubting ourselves.



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First drawing is a watercolor sketch by Peter Dink.

A FROSTY RECEPTION

CABINET DIVISIONS AND RECORD LOW SUPPORT IN THE POLLS HAMPER BRIAN MULRONEY'S UNITY CRUSADE

Framed by stately pine trees and rolling slopes, the sun-drenched, terraced resort exuded an idyllic, peaceful atmosphere in Kelowna, B.C., offers a breathtaking reminder of some of Canada's most enduring charms. Not far from a three-story conference centre called the Chateau, vacationers last week revelled and caroled on the lake, played tennis on one of seven courts and tested a six-hole golf course. But as Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and his cabinet met in the conference centre, the setting provided little escape from political reality. During two days of meetings, they were joined by waiting protesters, denounced for their economic policies by some of Canada's premiers attending their annual conference in Whistler, B.C., and joined by a new Gallup poll that showed their approval rating—already the worst in Canadian history—falling a new low of 32 per cent. And the meeting ended with little progress on a plan for Canada's constitutional future. Acknowledged a grim Mulroney: "We are not there yet."

Well, less than a month to go before the government is scheduled to unveil its full proposal for constitutional reform, it was a politically dumping atmosphere. After the meeting, it was clear the cabinet members did not agree on how to reconcile Quebec's insistence on recognition as a distinct society with the demands of other provinces to be treated equally. And the cabinet—as well as provincial leaders—remained divided over subjects ranging from how to revive the flagging economy to the recognition that should be afforded Cana-

dian natives. Said Health Minister (Brian) Bourassa: "We have a lot of points that run fit together. We do not know, however, if [that] will be possible."

In fact, the premiers' conference in another resort town, Whistler, also illustrated the story divisions that divide Canadians—and their various governments. Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa, who has boycotted meetings with the other provinces since the collapse of the Meech Lake constitutional accord last year, remained at home. In his absence, the premiers called on Quebec to return to the table. But they disagreed sharply on several issues, and even their decision to create Ovile Mercredi, leader of the Assembly of First Nations, to address the conference led to some public bickering. Ontario Premier Bob Rae called the decision "a historic first." But B.C. Premier John Robarts disagreed, saying that Mercredi's presence did not set "a precedent."

Still, the decision to include Mercredi at the conference was widely praised as a sign that Canada's elected leaders had finally recognized the legitimacy of native demands. And a day after Mercredi's address, Ottawa scored some encouraging news points of its own when Mulroney announced the appointment of former First Nations leader George Erasmus and Quebec Appeal Court Judge René Dussault to lead a royal commission studying ways to dramatically transform Canada's relationship with native peoples. The commission's wide-ranging mandate calls for it to investigate such issues as "the recognition and affirmation" of aboriginal self-government. For his part, Mulroney praised the composition of the commission and said that its members would bring "a wealth of knowledge" to the issue.

Some native leaders expressed fears that the commission may be used to designate native provinces—and strip their native status—while the government prepares its constitutional proposal. But later in the week, Mulroney moved to allay these concerns by announcing that natives would be guaranteed a presence at future multilateral negotiations—while upholding any assurance that they would have the same status as the provinces in the event of such a meeting. The Prime Minister promised, he would ensure "an ap-



prime place for the native leadership in the discussions."

Meanwhile, some broad outlines of Ottawa's proposals are beginning to emerge. Constitutional Affairs Minister Joe Clark now acknowledges that the government is committed to replacing Canada's appointed Senate with an elected body. And in an interview with the *Calgary Herald*, he said that the government will ask the provinces to surrender some po-

wer. Mulroney in Kelowna: a reply with dashed promises

wer. Declared Clark: "There is quite a bit of consensus for some of the things we are suggesting that would in effect increase the power of the national government."

In fact, the new premiers last week indicated that they may be prepared to allow Ottawa to move into some provincial jurisdictions, such as education. But that is certain to meet strong

opposition in Quebec, where Bourassa is already facing heavy pressure from both his own Liberal party and the Parti Québécois to take an aggressive stance in constitutional talks. In constitutional affairs critic Jacques Boissard last week declared that Bourassa is "preparing Quebec for a retreat" in its constitutional demands. Bourassa declined to comment publicly but did address to Mulroney that Ottawa has given the Quebec premier regular reports on "the state" of discussion.

Still, before concentrating on Bourassa, Mulroney will have to convince his own cabinet in Kelowna, where the two ministers are phoned that they will not support any proposal in which the province does not gain substantial powers. Said Treasury Board President Gilles Lacombe: "I will accompany Quebec to the end." Lacombe, Bourassa and Defense Minister Michel Menard said that they will increase their support for that goal at a key meeting of the government's constitutional committee in Sherbrooke, Que., at mid-week. Those pressures—and a short timetable—added to the problems confronting the government. The devastating new Gulf war has shaken some party members. As well, the premiers' extensive denunciation of the government's economic policies, especially Ottawa's a half-century decision to reduce contributions to shared-cost programs, created new difficulties for the Times Declared War. "We cannot put have one partner withdrawing away from these agreements."

Indeed, last week Mulroney let some of his toughest show. Reacting to the premiers' criticism, he responded with the heaviest sarcasm that he wrote since he joined the government. Declared the Prime Minister: "Perhaps they could tell us how they would solve their own problems. And maybe, if they had some time, they could tell us—in their spare time—how they would solve Canada's economic problems." Later, he softened his response, replying that he would agree to a meeting between Premier Minister Donald Mazankowski and his provincial counterparts. But with the muddy days of summer drawing to a close, Mulroney's list of frustrations was a reminder that many major contributions will almost certainly dominate the fall.

ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH with
GLEN ALLEN in Ottawa and
MAZ QUINN in Kelowna

National Notes

POSTAL-STRIKE VIOLENCE

The Canadian Union of Postal Workers (CUPW) began a series of satyagrah actions on Aug. 24 that rapidly escalated into violent clashes between strikers and non-placement workers. On Aug. 26, during the violence, a Toronto satyagrahi, a 19-year-old student named Michael J. Goh, died of three stab wounds in the city. Three, already being between Canada Post and the union continued the next day. CUPW leaders announced that union members would begin delivering parcels and employment assistance despite almost unanimously in some areas—such that it was Saturday—and that "periodically all workers would return to their jobs."

A TRIAL BEGINS

The Allan Lazar trial, reaching from a murder spree that triggered worldwide news coverage in 1986 began in Burlington, N.B. Lazar, 43, already serving 13½ years for murder, is charged with killing three women and a Catholic priest in the Miramichi region following his escape from prison guards in Montreal. The trial is expected to last 2½ months.

GRAB WHALE ON HOLD

Premier Robert Bourassa announced that construction of the controversial Great Whale project in northern Quebec will not go ahead for a year. "While Bourassa acknowledged that the delay will allow the province to carry out a full environmental impact review of the project, he said that the decision was made for economic reasons, primarily the distance is demand for power in the northeastern United States."

ARMS FOR YUGOSLAVIA

Canadian Customs officials reportedly seized all cargo being sent to Yugoslavia. Over the past month, customs officers have recovered two shipments of automatic weapons and hand grenades for the breakaway republic of Croatia.

ROYALS ON THE WAY

Gov. Gen. Ramon Hnatyshyn announced that Prince Charles and Diana, Princess of Wales, will make a week-long October tour to Ontario and the capital region.

OUT OF THE CLASSROOM

The New Brunswick Human Rights Commission called for Miramichi teacher Malcolm Ross, author of a number of anti-Semitic books and pamphlets, to be expelled from teaching and fired outright if he does not forgo his neo-Nazi school-board job within 18 months. Ross said that he will fight the decision in court.

Cameron on the brink

Nova Scotia's Tories lose their majority

The crowd chanted "Robert, Robert" as the NDP's Robert Chisholm made his way through a packed church hall in the gritty Halifax suburb of Spryfield last week. Only moments before, the Nova Scotia New Democratic Party had been declared the winner in a provincial by-election in the Halifax Atlantic riding, which for 23 years had been a Conservative bastion controlled by former Conservative premier John Buchanan. "What do you think?" shouted the 35-year-old union educator to the opposition crowd. "Did we send the Liberals and Tories a message?" But Chisholm's stinging appeal did far more than that. The NDP victory robbed Premier Donald Cameron's Tory government of its one-seat majority in the legislature. And the combined opposition has the numbers to stop the passage of any legislation when the legislature convenes in November—and to impeach or bring down the government.

For Cameron, the outcome in Spryfield was just one more indication of the difficulties he still faces supporting the scandal-ridden Buchanan years behind him. With the NDP still investigating allegations of widespread corruption within the government of the former province—Buchanan resigned last September to accept a Senate seat—Cameron has tried to run above the fray, keeping his supporters a series of sweeping government reforms since becoming Tory leader in February. But the Halifax Atlantic results, those efforts apparently have not erased the old image. Chisholm,



McDonough's new power for the NDP

who teaches union procedures to members of the Canadian Union of Public Employees, took the riding with 4,587 votes, followed by the Liberal's Koryl Bink with 3,841—while they candidate July Martin trailed with 3,619.

That result left the Tories holding just 26 seats in the 58-seat legislature—enough to elect Speaker Ronald Russell, who is allowed to

vote only in the event of a tie. Arranged around them now is a 26-member opposition made up of 22 Liberals, three New Democrats and former Tory cabinet minister Roland Thériault. Thériault, who resigned from the party in February to sit as an independent after being charged with 17 counts of fraud, bribery and receiving illegal benefits. To ensure his government's minority survived, Cameron has said that he will not introduce any major financial legislation during the fall—the only kind of legislation on which confidence motions can take place.

Still, in order to pass any legislation, Cameron will have to count on opposition abstention—or some kind of opposition support. As a result, noted Ian Stewart, a political scientist at Acadia University in Wolfville, N.S., "It is a man's game to try to predict whether this government will make it through the next session of the house." Cameron is unlikely to find support among the Liberals, who tried to bring the government down with a confidence motion during the spring legislative session. The New Democrats, led by energetic former social worker Mena McDonough, 47, also have their differences with the Tories. But they have said that they will back Cameron's government as long as it continues along its path of legislative reform. Without new support, the Tories would have to lose former cabinet member Thériault, whose support for his caucus colleagues is far from certain.

But Cameron, needing time to rebuild party support, will likely try to wait until the spring before calling an election. In a public opinion poll released last week, 41 per cent of disaffected voters supported the Liberals, compared with 27 per cent for the NDP and only 24 per cent for the once-rigging Tories. And the opposition is now in a stronger position to determine how much time Cameron may have.

JOHN DUMORTY in Halifax

A SCATHING INDICTMENT

The three women were killed, separated by 17 years. In 1973, Helen Eddy O'Brien, 29, disappeared from the northern Manitoba village of The Pas, was abducted by four white youths, sexually assaulted and then strangled 56 yards with a screwdriver. That crime went unsolved for 16 years—only because residents of The Pas who knew about the accident kept silent. In the second case, nurse leader J. J. Harper died of a gunshot wound during an anti-striking struggle with a Winnipeg police officer in 1946. Native leaders said that the events surrounding both deaths reflected previous racism at Manitoba's justice system—and last week, two Manitoba judges handed a three-year provincial inquiry into those complaints. "It almost every aspect of our legal system, the treatment of aboriginal

people, white, etc.," the commission's report is a scathing condemnation of the justice system of those crimes and events. "Canada's treatment of its first citizens has been an international disgrace."

But the commission, led by Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench (associate Chief Justice Albert Heintzelman and provincial court) Associate Chief Judge Murray Sinclair, did more than identify a well-known social problem. It proposed a bold remedy: a separate system of justice and courts for aboriginal communities across Canada that could deal with anything from civil disputes to murder. A parallel justice system would be largely based on one that already exists in the United States, where over 150 indigenous tribal courts handle about \$60,000 criminal and civil cases a year. Last week, Philip Poitras, grand chief of the Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs, said that it would be "defining the post" to argue that a similar system in Canada could have prevented the deaths of O'Brien and Harper. But, he added, it would help restore the sense of powerlessness they feel

under the current system of justice.

The commission also revealed some new facts about the killing of O'Brien and Harper. The report found several cases of racism in the police investigation of the O'Brien inquiry and it told that people who remained silent to help to accept some responsibility for the 19-year-old killing charges. Turning to the Harper death, the commission stated that the Winnipeg police officers seemed more interested in covering up the role of the officers than in uncovering the truth about the shooting. Manitoba Justice Minister James McKelvie noted that while his government is committed to change, some of the commission's recommendations would require either a constitutional amendment or action by the federal government. His future government will be implemented at the cost of the loss of O'Brien and Harper.

BRIAN BORGAN with DON MACCULLIVAT in Winnipeg



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DEATH OF A DREAM

SOVIETS TRY TO GRASP THE HARSH IMPLICATIONS OF AN EMPIRE THAT IS FALLING APART

The late-summer leaves fell softly on Moscow's broad Koltsevskiy Prospekt last week. Outside State Shoppe No. 16, a lineup of Muscovites discussed the such collapse of communism and the equally rapid transfer of Kremlin power to Soviet republics in the wake of the failed military coup. And they talked, as always, at the general problems of Soviet concerns—problems that, at least in the short term, could well grow worse as the country disintegrates. As a light rain sprinkled the crowd, Stanislav Malashenko, a 46-year-old subway-train driver, offered a hoarse illustration of the uncertainties of the republic's economic future: an acquaintance who works at the city's Park

Commune shoe factory, Malashenko had learned that Armenian authorities in the republican capital of Yerevan had shut down the Naryn shoe plant because of repeated pollution offenses. As a result, Moscow shoe manufacturers were forced to use inferior bonding agents in new footwear. Malashenko, glowing at his gray, plastic swimmer shoes, said with a sigh: "I am glad the Communists are going, but finding good water boots is harder than ever."

Across the Soviet Union, millions of other citizens have been trying to grasp the stunning implications of an abruptly diverse regime throwing off nearly 74 years of Communist rule—and dissolving into a collection of independent states. As many outsiders contemplated the fate of the U.S.S.R.'s 38,600 nuclear warheads, most Soviet citizens

expressed concern that Boris Yeltsin, the Russian republic president who defied the coup-makers and clearly emerged as the nation's most powerful politician, would appropriate Soviet power to establish a new Russian empire. Yeltsin denied that allegation and, in a Russia-wide radio broadcast last week, bluntly told his constituents that it was time to end exploratory victory celebrations and return to normal working conditions before the onset of winter. Added the Russian president: "The collapse of the empire is not prement to the collapse of the country, let alone Russia. The striving to create a new, truly free, really voluntary union of sovereigns and, I stress, equal states, remains strong."

The second Russian revolution, considering an empire wrenched from the center and considered under the new grip of the Kremlin's first Bolshevik rulers, left the top echelons of the Soviet government in ruins. By week's end, 33 senior officials had been charged with treason—and could face a firing squad if convicted. Among them in September Soviet chairman Anatoly Lukin, arrested last week for alleged complicity in the Aug. 18 attempt to overthrow Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, whom he first met in law school 40 years ago. Following that initial government housecleaning, Russian republic officials by now Prime Minister Valentin Semak have named key posts directing the country's entire economy. And Boris Fyodorov, the Soviet ambassador to Canada, who publicly confirmed the coup on its third day, was rewarded with an appointment as the new Soviet foreign minister, replacing Alexander Bessmertnykh, who was fired for not opposing the coup. His god, Putin said, was to draw the Soviet Union closer to "the world of civilized nations."

In addition, pro-democracy advocates who publicly rallied behind Yeltsin as the eight-man party's tactic resulted into Moscow began directing purges of the armed forces, security services and state-controlled media. Vladimir Lukin, a former intelligence officer, took over as top chief from Vladimir Kryuchkov, one of the now-disgraced Gang of Eight. He immediately began restructuring and raising as the much-feared organization, turning over its troops to the army and shelving its vast network of informants. Yegor Yavlinsky, editor of the influential weekly newspaper *Novaya Niva*, assumed the chairmanship of Gorbachev, the state broadcasting network that had been headed by Leonid Kireyevskiy, a conservative who, during the coup, fled the airwaves with the communist line. Yavlinsky had barely settled into his new office when he discovered that one-third of his correspondents were non-spectators—all of whom he dismissed.

As the old order crumbled, Gorbachev, suddenly subordinate to Yeltsin, struggled for political survival. On Aug. 24, two days after he was ousted from his Communist duties, where the coup-plotters had held him captive, the Soviet president finally resigned as leader of the Communist party, which had been discredited beyond salvation. Last week, the Soviet legislature suspended the party's activities throughout the country. But the demise of Soviet communism also ended Gorbachev's last real power base. And when he tried one of his old political tricks, threatening to resign as president if the republic did not preserve some form of union, Soviet legislators treated him with scant respect.

In another telling illustration of Gorbachev's diminished status, deputies meeting in the Kremlin took back the sweeping emergency powers that they had granted him last year during ostensibly unsuccessful efforts to end the country's economic crisis. The legislature also rejected his three-packet list of nominees to the federal Security Council, a sort of inner cabinet for the Soviet president, and republican leaders have approved three choices in a further public embarrassment, there of the nominee—close aide and former ambassador to Canada Alexander Yakovlev, former Soviet foreign minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Moscow Mayor Gennadiy Yegorov—declined Gen-

World Notes

SOLIDARITY UNDER FIRE

Poland's eight-month-old Solidarity movement officials in recent days are being accused by the Soviet government of being a threat to the Soviet republic. The Soviet government has issued a statement, demanding a formal apology from the lower house to reject the offer. The call for the government to step down arose during a debate on government proposals for deep spending cuts made necessary by a steep recession.

TALKING PEACE

Yugoslavia's fractious government accepted a European Community plan to end ethnic fighting in Croatia, and independent candidate motions into the republic and held a peace conference. But since fighting between Croatian forces and the federal military and members of the republic's rebellion Serbian minority continued across Croatia, which declared independence in June. Since then, an estimated 280 people have been killed in ethnic violence in that republic.

BREAKTHROUGH IN CAMBODIA

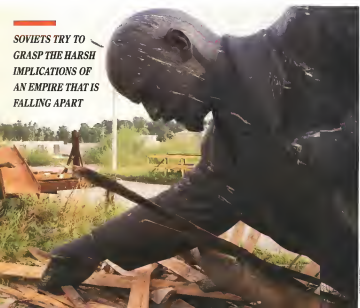
Leaders of Cambodia's four warring factions agreed to cut their armed forces by 70 percent and to the remaining troops to their barracks under UN supervision. Since 1978, the Vietnamese-installed government of Premier Hun Sen has been battling three guerrilla groups for control of the Southeast Asian nation. A five-page plan calls for a monitored truce, demobilization of all arms and supervisors of Hun Sen's government before free elections.

A CROSS-BORDER RAID

In what British officials described as the most serious violation yet of the Persian Gulf War ceasefire, Kuwait's air force launched a series of attacks on the Iraqi oil star's Bahrain Island after the Kuwaiti coast guard intercepted Iraqi fishing vessels loaded with ammunition. Kuwaiti representatives complained to the UN Security Council that 60 Iraqis carried by 12 Iranian warships landed on the island. They said that the Kuwaiti coast guard and air force destroyed seven Iraqi vessels while the others fled.

ADAM IN EXILE

Lebanese President Elias Hrawi stepped down after a rebel Christian Gen. Michel Aoun, who then left to be exiled in France in a highly sensitive French-run operation. After a 10-month stay in Beirut's French Embassy, Aoun left on a journey that involved a French helicopter. More than 3,000 people died in a series of battles during Aoun's two-year mission, which ended last December, against the Syrian-supported government.



BY AP/WIDEWORLD

Discarded statue of former Communist leader Vladimir Lenin in Lithuanian capital of Vilnius: a country wrenched from the cause

fix one

- Punctured beach balls
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- Loose window panes
- Tears in screens
- Roar gutter leaks
- Torn lounge pads
- Pool liner rips
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- Splits in seats
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- Separated rubber trim
- Broken book spines
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factor's invitation to serve on the committee.

Meanwhile, Yeltsin was trying to repair the damage caused by his earlier suggestion that Russia might cede its borders with any republic seceding from the union. The Russian president and that Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, the three Baltic states that last week won diplomatic recognition from Canada and several other countries, would be included from any such revision. But that was odd comfort to the leaders of Ukraine and Kazakhstan, who expressed concern that an expansion-winded Russia would pursue territory largely populated by their own large Russian-speaking minorities.

Russia and Ukrainian leaders officially recognized each other's territorial integrity last year. But the Ukrainians, who declared their independence on Aug. 24 (subject to referendum in December), are still clearly wary that Russia will try to reassert the Crimea and the rich coalfields of the Donetsk Coal Basin, which the Soviet government transferred from Russia to Ukraine in 1954. Last week, a top-level Russian delegation led by republican Vice President Alexander Rutskoy arrived in Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, for an emergency meeting. After an all-night session, the two sides reached a temporary military and economic agreement. The goal, according to the joint communiqué, was preventing the total disintegration of the union.

Ukrainian officials asserted in their declaration of independence that they do not want Soviet nuclear missiles on their soil. "I don't forget," said John Herwig, a U.S. lawyer who is acting as an adviser to the Ukrainian parliament, "that the Chernobyl power plant is not far from Kiev—it is not a place that lends itself towards things nuclear." Presumably ignoring Kremlin authority, the two delegates found other republics to put their new alliance. Finally, however, the reformist mayor who led Leningrad's successful resistance to the failed coup, traveled to Kiev to receive the talks for the Soviet parliament. And he warmly welcomed the swift settlement of a fledgling dispute between the Soviet Union's two most powerful republics. "The results of these negotiations," he said, "are that the old union does not exist and there can be no return to it."

Baltics continued his diplomatic seconding by flying to Almaty, the capital of Kazakhstan. There, he offered formal reassurances to President Nursultan Nazarbayev, whose Central Asian republic is actively active about any suggested threats to its borders with Russia. That is because Kazakhstan has sent waves of Russian and Ukrainian settlers to Kazakhstan's steppes, mines and factories since the days of the Communist era—among them untold thousands of Germans who were consigned to detention after Stalin's notorious labor camps. As a result, said Kazakhstan

now outnumbered by a large Russian community that makes up 43 per cent of the republic's 18.5 million people (other minorities there include Ukrainians and Tatars). Nazarbayev, a supporter of Yeltsin's referendum goal of creating a voluntary confederation of truly sovereign states that would be modified roughly on the European Community, welcomed his Russian guest with a signed illustration of his own anxiety. He passed a decree closing down the Soviet Union's nuclear test range at Semipalatinsk, at the republic's north.

At the same time, Nazarbayev warned that Kazakhstan might even join the growing stampede of republics from the collapsing union. Another eight republics have already taken



collapse of central power moves Yeltsin's majority population closer to its new acknowledged goal of confederation with itself in Russia. But they, too, had backed Armenia, flanked by hostile Azerbaijan and Turkey, indirectly in an event, would find it difficult to stand alone. Georgia, too, with its rich farmlands largely devoted to a few crops under rigid Soviet central planning, would have to diversify its agricultural economy, growing more wheat and fewer grapes and tea, in any break from the Soviet Union.

The Baltic states, on the other hand, have been unwavering in their efforts to regain the independence that the Red Army crushed in 1940. Kazakhstan with all these governments

Ukraine's population of 287 million and most of its landmass and resources, could clearly exist as a separate country. And Ukraine, with 52 million people, the second-largest fraction of the Soviet Union as well as one of its major industrial regions, could also stand alone. Herwig, the American lawyer, argued: "If Uruguay can make it in the world with three million people, then Ukraine has a good chance, with its position and its resources."

At the moment, the 394 recognized national groups that are spread across the 12 republics are locked into an overly centralized system. In it, each area specializes in a particular type of goods, ranging from blue jeans to strawberries. And any break from the centrally planned supply chain would shatter the system, disrupting the entire system. For one thing, child strikes and parts shortages have crippled Azerbaijan's production of oil-extraction equipment, contributing to a dramatic drop in Siberian oil output, a vital export and source of hard currency.

Whatever new union structure emerges, it will inherit responsibility for the long-managed Soviet economy. But Gregory Yefimov, a key participant in a reform program developed jointly by liberal Soviet and American economists, expects that the centralized economy is an awkward contrast to Gorbachev's hesitations and half-measures, are more likely to meet Western conditions for increased aid. Among those requirements: deep military spending cuts and concrete steps to speed the Soviet transition to a market economy. Still, Yeltsin has accepted the counsel of advisers who want him to continue working in tandem with Gorbachev—as part because the Soviet leader can still absorb some of the criticism directed at the reform forces as they try to shape the nation's future. The two political camps were even scheduled to appear together on the new ABC-TV interview and phone-in show hosted by Toronto-born Peter Jennings, right after Monday Night Football.

In the Soviet Union, the current game of chess is the best of camp collaboration and sympathy. Local average-growth concerns at Moscow and other cities have received numerous demonstrations from reformers who were clearly united to offer loans on personal accounts. Self-styled officials have prompted a major campaign of reformers that has been greeted by Gorbachev's spokesman Vladimir Spivakovskiy. "Although those people are possibly motivated by the sincere desire to identify those responsible for the coup, I would like to warn them against attempts at lynching."

Still, the Soviet government to married in its own People Power. Russian television repeatedly aired programs showing citizens facing down the conspirators' armored forces, providing fodder for innumerable in-house-table discussions of the country's future after communism. Focus of attention of last week was at least one clear pointer to the future: traditional *matryoshka* (nesting dolls) bearing Yeltsin's image were easily outstripping those depicting Gorbachev.

MALCOLM GRAE in Moscow

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Maloney with Bush in Kennedysport: but a hint to the president of Lithuania

A CAUTIOUS PATH

BUSH WAVERS ON THE BALTIC STATES

On the shore of Kennedysport, the unassuming Maine town that bills itself as home to the summer White House, fishermen last week nervously tried to ignore the rising concern of a beached ballistic while by landing it with dynamite. But along Dorcas Avenue, the waterfront road that strikes past President George Bush's luxurious peninsula compound, a honking 30-year parade of Baltic Americans protested for more resolve and evidence: the urgent shortening of the Soviet Union into a self-declared collection of independent states. For the demonstrators, Bush's reticence to recognize the independence of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania was all the more repudiating considering the fact that Washington had never acknowledged the Baltic republics as legal Soviet territory since their association by Josef Stalin 50 years ago.

As events in the Soviet Union continued to unfold at dizzying speed last week, Bush came under increasing pressure to change his policy

First, Prime Minister Benja Maloney announced recognition of the Baltics while expressing Bush's hospitality at his Walter Point estate (page 26). Then, the 15-nation European Community unanimously followed suit. In turn, 21 U.S. senators eagerly wrote the President. "The United States ought to be in the lead on this issue. There is no excuse for waiting."

But, absolutely sticking to his vacation rounds of fishing, golf and hosting Maloney and British Prime Minister John Major, Bush clung to his calls for prudence. It was not until Saturday that the President seemed ready to move. After speaking with Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis by telephone, Bush said he had told the Baltic leader that "we would probably have something to say in Monday that would be of great interest to the people there."

While House officials attributed Bush's hesitancy not only to his family's concern, but also to a new sense of self-consciousness property as the leader of the world's undisputed reigning superpower. "It would be a lot easier for us if the Soviet parliament would make the declar-

ation first," said one aide, speaking on condition of anonymity. "We have been in an adversarial situation for 50 years. Now, we don't want to look like we're sticking a thumb into their eye." As George Carver, a Soviet expert at Washington's Center for Strategic and International Studies, put it: "It means we are now not only the 600th pusher, we're the 3,000th, and we have to be totally careful where we do it."

Bush clearly feared setting a precedent that could provoke other republics to demand U.S. support for their independence, before propelling the disintegration of the central Soviet government that President Mikhail Gorbachev was trying frantically to shore up last week. As White House officials acknowledged privately, their reticence would be easier to manage with one loose Soviet federation than with 15 fledgling states. Sent national security adviser Brent Scowcroft.

"We don't even know what we're going to be dealing with yet—and I don't think we will for some time."

Some experts said that Bush's caution seemed to indicate a White House still scrambling to rethink national security policy for a world where all the rules had suddenly changed. In Washington, a committee from the state and defense departments and intelligence agencies began meeting on Aug. 19, soon after learning of the coup, to rethink their policy options. But beneath the blue skies of Kennedysport, as Bush commiserated on the changing superpower landscape from his golf cart, the anxiety and urgency of that task seemed both distant and surreal. Said Carver: "The whole conceptual framework we have used to develop strategic policy over the past half-century has just gone out the window."

U.S. officials privately voiced concern about the fate of the Soviet's 50-600 nuclear warheads if the central government does not survive. Still, there was no sense of military alarm on Capitol Hill last week as even such longtime hawks as Wisconsin Democrat Les Aspin chairman of the House armed-services committee, called for transformation, not 48 missiles from the U.S. defense budget to send emergency food aid to the Soviet Union this winter.

Last week, Bush balked at the pressure building for a shifting of U.S. priorities and financial resources. Still, even in the relative isolation of his Maine retreat, he could not ignore reminders that the United States is one less superpower in the world, his administration will face increased pressure to address domestic woes. Drooping in the weekly worship at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, just down the road from his compound, he heard a sermon from Bishop John Allen urging Americans and their "paragonized" self: "the desperate fear of communism" and put their country's own economic house in order.

MARC McDONALD in Kennedysport



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SPECIAL REPORT

THE GREAT ESCAPE

A HUMAN WAVE SEEKS A SAFE HAVEN



Albanians trying to enter Italy: the government took the most dramatic steps

They arrive at the dead of night, wading in chest-high water across the shallow Vistula River that divides Germany and Poland, carrying their clothes in plastic bags held above their heads. They are mainly Polish, Russian, Bulgarian and Soviet, and all of them are seeking new lives as well as their last of opportunity: Germany. Among one of the most heavily crossed sections of the river, a 35-mile stretch between the towns of Gubin and Forst, the grass on the German side of the divide is trampled by the human traffic. Border guards acknowledge that they are overwhelmed—between 3,000 and 6,000 a day in the time when most of them get across," explained Uwe Gausso, a guard patrolling the river bank. "It's a game of luck whether we catch them or not." The illegal migrants working across Germany to porous eastern border are just part of a human wave moving from Eastern to Western Europe—one that could increase sharply with the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

Despite their overblown numbers, hard-pressed countries of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia, Ukraine and other republics could not the westward exodus from economic chaos. In Calgary, Canada, 1,321 German St. M. 228 3417 Park Valley Motors, 2149 Highway 97 N. 860 3482 Vancouver: MCI Motor Cars 1750 Burrard St. 154-3171 Victoria: J&S Sports & Chase Cars, 748 Broadway St. 383 3543

city walls that must keep hungry Easterners at bay.

Italy last taken the most dramatic steps, sealing home news of the 45,000 desperate Albanians who have fled there on overcrowded ships since March. But the problem is even greater in Germany, the economic magnet for Eastern Europeans. There, about 100,000 immigrants and asylum-seekers are crisscrossing into hotels, religious camps and even old barracks abandoned by the former East German army. Along the Oder and Neisse rivers to the east, border guards caught 853 people crossing illegally during a three-week period in July. But Christa Popp, the German border police chief for the vulnerable sector along the Polish and Czechoslovakian frontiers, acknowledges that for every person his officers arrest, nine others succeed in crossing. In early August, Popp ordered 200 men to his front of 778, and they began patrolling the Neisse around the clock in small positions.

That action has increased the number of arrests, but many of those sent back try again a few nights later, often successfully. So many people want to get into Germany that on the Polish side of the border, a new group of illegal political activists. Last year alone, the number of illegal Eastern European immigrants swelled to 1.3 million from 480,000 in 1988—to the increasing alarm of governments and citizens in ground from France to Austria. In response, Western European governments are erecting new barriers of border controls and humanitarian aid to replace the old pol-

THE SWIFT DECLINE OF THE EMPIRE

SOVIET REPUBLICS RUSH TO LEAVE

Ever since the 1917 Russian Revolution, Soviet leaders have paid lip service to the "free self-determination of nations" and the "voluntary associations" of the country's constituent republics. That did not prevent the Red Army from forcibly annexing Russia's newly independent neighbors in the years following the First World War. Nor did it stop Soviet forces from seizing Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and most of Moldavia in 1940 as part of a secret pact with Nazi Germany. And for most of the past several decades, incited Communist rulers struggled to strengthen the ties that bound the union, building a complicated web of economic interdependence and keeping ethnic aspirations in check with brutal efficiency.

When Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev came to power in 1985, he changed all that. His political and economic reforms at a base that ignited long-suppressed nationalist passions across the vast Soviet empire. The hard-liners who launched their coup last month, far from achieving their goal to keep the country intact, only fanned the flames. On the following two pages, Maclean's provides a pulsed map that offers snapshots of the 15 Soviet republics, their peoples and some of their commercial products.

made it safely, but Justin was swept away by the current and drowned.

Like many of these entering Germany illegally, members of the Lucian family claimed political asylum as soon as they arrived. Under Germany's liberal asylum law, the government has to provide housing and food for them while it studies their applications, which often takes two years. Officials sent the Lucians to a dilapidated East German army barracks at the border city of Rostock on der Oder, where they are squeezed into one room and share a kitchen with 40 other refugee families. At the end of the process, the Germans grant political asylum to only 3.7 per cent of applicants while paying for the support of all of them. Last year, 190,000 people applied for asylum, and officials predict that the number will exceed 280,000 this year. Said Dieter Meckmann, Berlin's minister for internal affairs: "Everyone knows that the great, great majority of these people are not politically persecuted."

As a result, Germany's federal government is under increasing pressure to amend Article 16 of the constitution, which enshrined the asylum law. In early August, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that Germany should turn back asylum-seekers from Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Romania because they were no longer fleeing political persecution.

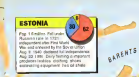
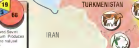
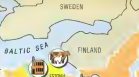
Other European governments are also under pressure from voters and right-wing groups. In Spain, France and Italy, in particular, a sharp rise in asylum-seekers from North Africa and Asia has heightened public sensitivity to the issue. Britain, too, has experienced a dramatic increase in asylum-seekers from Africa and South Asia, leading Prime Minister John Major to declare at the London economic summit in July: "We must not be wide open to all comers just because Rome, Paris and London are more attractive than Benghazi or Algiers." Meanwhile, the 15 European Community nations, as part of their attempt to form a single market by the end of 1993, are trying to harmonize their immigration and visa policies. Faced with rising pressures from both Eastern Europe and the Third World, many analysts say, the 12 countries will likely enact those common policies incrementally and selectively.

Even before the Soviet Union's anti-Communist upsurge, many Western European leaders expressed concern about a Soviet law effectively granting its 280 million citizens the freedom to travel abroad beginning in January, 1989. Now, some analysts maintain that with the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the country's individual republics may grant those citizens the right to travel even easier. British internationalist Glyn Ford predicted a rush of immigrants from the Soviet Union as the economy worsens. "It is fairly clear that Western Europe is going to close the door," he said. "Should I live in the Soviet Union, I would look at it as the last window of opportunity to get out."

ANTHONY PHILLIPS in London with
MAYRAZ KALLIENAKIS at the German-Polish
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NATIONALITIES IN THE REPUBLICS

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ETHNIC GROUP FROM WHICH THE REPUBLIC TAKES ITS NAME

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FRONT-RUNNER

CANADA RECOGNIZES BALTIC FREEDOM

In March, 1990, Vytautas Ciplinskius travelled to Ottawa to help establish the World Lithuanian Youth Organization press 90% for recognition of the three Baltic republics as independent states. After meeting with eight 90% in the first week, Ciplinskius, a 25-year-old diplomat at a Toronto newspaper firm, says that he decided to go "back for three days that next week." Eventually, he said, "I just started something." He left Toronto to set up the Lithuanian-Canadian Community's Government Affairs Office in a hotel, then, apartment, with an operating budget of \$10,000 and a salary of \$20,000. Then, last week, Ciplinskius's efforts succeeded. During a 24-hour visit to Knesset House, the summer home of President George Bush, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney became the first leader of the Group of Seven industrialized countries to recognize Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, which Soviet dictator Josef Stalin illegally annexed in 1940 in a secret pact with Nazi Germany.

After an official speech, Ciplinskius said, "Congratulations, you've worked yourself out of a job."

Critics sometimes accuse Mulroney of parrotting U.S. foreign policy. But his early recognition of the Baltics contrasted sharply with Bush's more cautious approach of waiting for the Soviet government to acknowledge their independence first. Across Canada, an estimated 180,000 people of Baltic descent celebrated Mulroney's Aug. 18 announcement with hours of joy and the pouring of champagne corks. Vytautas Zisup, 40, president of the Toronto-based Latvian National Federation in Canada, told Maclean's "After 50 years, the dream has come true and a terrible injustice to the Baltic peoples has been righted. Now is the time to rebuild a country." Laima Laisure, 58, an American who is president of the Baltic Federation in Canada, said that greeting diplomatic rela-

tions "was certainly the correct move for Canada to make." But he added a note of warning: "One thing we have to do as an independent country is to protect those decisions that have been made, and make sure that the Western community maintains the withdrawal of Soviet forces from the Baltics."

Canada has never accepted the legacy of



Baltic Canadians at Toronto rally: 'dream has come true'

the Soviet annexation of the Baltics and, as a symbol of that position, has prohibited its ambassadors in Moscow from travelling to the three republics. Until Mulroney's announcement last week, the problem with full diplomatic recognition was one of sovereignty and territorial control. "You can't have political relations with a country that isn't control in its own territory," said a Canadian official in Knesset House, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

But he added that those problems had dissolved "with unbelievable rapidity." He called the official "It is our position that the Baltic states have enough authority to control their own affairs now, to control their armed forces and their institutions."

Leaders of Canada's one-million-member Ukrainian community, which in 1989 began celebrations in Milwaukee to mark its 100th year of settlement in the new country, praised Mulroney's decision. But they also called on Ottawa to extend diplomatic relations to Ukraine, which declared independence on Aug. 24 and will seek popular approval in December. Ukrainian Affairs spokesman Scott Mullin, however, said that Ukraine is not in the same situation as Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. "We have always considered the Baltics to have been largely absorbed," said Mullin. "The other republics have been considered by Canada, and by virtually all Western countries, to be part of the Soviet Union."

That will likely change soon. While not recognizing Ukrainian independence at last week's December celebration, Ottawa and International Trade Minister Michael Wilson to open a Canadian consulate this week in Kiev, Ukraine's capital. Wilson also visited the Baltic states. Ottavians had announced earlier this year that a new Canadian office in Knesset House, part characterised Wilson's presence at the meeting as "a sign of our democratic aspirations in Ukraine." As for revisiting the troubled status of the Baltics, the official said, "That's the act to give political recognition to our recognition."

Canadians of Baltic ancestry clearly felt that resonance. Late last week in Ottawa, Robert Huk, president of the Canadian Baltic-Pennsylvania Latvian Association, prepared to accompany Wilson on his Baltic visit. Saul Danberg, 45, "We are finally going to get an opportunity, with Canada's help," Julia Viskauskas, secretary of the Calgary Lithuanian Canadian Community, said that her reaction on hearing the announcement was "joyful, almost unbelievable." Viskauskas, 35, whose parents emigrated to Canada in 1945, added "It was incredible to us that we had a heritage in this little oppressed country. And we all had to understand, one day it would get its independence."

Meanwhile, Ciplinskius said that although he was invited at the ceremony, he will not come down his office, at least until Lithuania establishes a permanent diplomatic mission in Ottawa. "There is still plenty to do," said Ciplinskius. "Recognition is just a first step."

ANDREW BELMONT with KAREL McDONALD in Knesset House; JOHN MORROW in Calgary and JOHN DAWSON in Atlanta



Watson in Rogers Cablevision's office in Toronto. By the year 2000, there will be more channels than you can count!

BUSINESS

A NEW TV ERA

This week, as thousands of Canadians gather around their televisions to sample the latest offerings to pay TV, Donald Hinds will brace himself for an unusual problem: As vice-president of operations in Ontario for Toronto-based Maclean Hunter Cable TV, Hinds is a key figure in the Sept. 8 launch of Viewer's Choice/Canada, a new service that allows customers to choose from a menu of movies and other programs, paying only for what they want to see. Unfortunately, Hinds says, his counterparts in the U.S. pay-per-view industry have warned him that they sometimes have to caution police to their doors to break up crowds when rowdy watching enthusiasts. The fans, anxious to rent pay TV decoders so that they can watch wrestling

PAY-PER-VIEW TELEVISION THREATENS TO LURE CUSTOMERS AWAY FROM VIDEO RENTAL STORES

matches, apparently turn outy when the supply of decoders runs out. "If you've got hundreds of people waiting to get decoders at the last minute, you can have a real problem," Hinds said. "People get ugly." Still, he predicts that the new system will provide an important asset to Canada's cable industry.

According to some industry insiders, pay-per-view is actually the way of the future for pay television. In the United States, when pay-per-view began in the late 1980s, the service now reaches an estimated 12 million homes, about 13 per cent of the total television audience. A year ago, Edmonton-based Altavista Pay Television Ltd. began a pilot pay-per-view service that now reaches about 12,000 homes in Regina, Saskatoon and Toronto, Sask. Var-

ch's Choice, the newest operation, will eventually be available to cable TV subscribers in several major cities in Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic provinces served by Rogers Cablevision Inc. and Maclean Hunter Cable TV, a subsidiary of the Toronto-based media company that publishes Maclean's. By the 1990s, industry executives say, similar services should be up-and-running in cities and towns across the country.

To gain access to pay-per-view, cable subscribers have to first have a receiver—affordable decoders—a small box that enables cable companies to direct programs only to the customers who pay for them. Many cable customers already have addressable decoders, which are used to decodeable conventional pay TV channels, such as First Choice and the U.S.-based Cable News Network, for a fixed monthly fee. But with pay-per-view, cable customers will be able to dial a special telephone number and place orders for specific programs. The cable company's computer will then automatically decode the pay-per-view signal for the duration of that program.

Viewer's Choice plans to offer its customers a selection of four or five movies a day and major sports and entertainment events about once a month. But that is just the beginning. In the next few years, cable companies plan to introduce several new transmission methods that will give them the ability to carry many more channels. That could lead to the introduction of hundreds of pay-per-view services. "By the year 2000, there will be more channels than you can count," said Colin Watson, president of Rogers Cablevision. "You will be able to sit in your home and say to your television set, 'I am going to the Gollagobis Islands—show me everything you've got as there.' You could then scroll through a menu and choose what you want to see."

In the long run, pay-per-view television will almost certainly cut into the market for basic video rentals. Rather than driving to the local video store to rent a movie and then driving back to return it, consumers can simply contact an information channel to find out which movies are available. In some U.S. cities, it is not even necessary for viewers to place their requests. Instead, consumers place orders by pressing buttons on remote-control boxes supplied by their local cable company.

Even so, home video executives insist that they do not expect to lose much business to pay-per-view. Video rentals are seen as the largest single source of income for U.S. movie-makers, generating most revenues for the major Hollywood studios. Even the rental of the best-selling conventional pay television. To shield the video rental industry from direct competition, the major studio plan to release movies late home rental 45 days before they are available

on pay-per-view—a practice they already follow in the United States. At the introductory price of \$16, as well as promotional offers, movies will also cost more on pay-per-view than in most video stores.

In addition, video stores currently carry a far greater selection of movies and special programming than will be available through pay-per-view. "We offer customers a shopping experience," said Clifford Berwick, president of Ontario, Ont.-based Jumbo Video Inc., which has 67 stores across Canada. He added that Jumbo Video, like several other large chains, has abandoned the "rental-by-mail" model that came to dominate video rental outlets and has installed popcorn machines and giant-screen TVs in its stores to attract customers.

The arrival of pay-per-view could also help the controversial pay TV industry. Astral Inc., the Montreal-based entertainment company that controls 51 per cent of Viewer's Choice, also owns First Choice, the pay television news channel. Says Astral's chairman, president of Astral's broadcasting group. "Our pay TV subscribers are film buffs. Not only do they subscribe to pay TV, some of them rent movies for four or five films a month." Berwick added that he expects pay-per-view to work in favor of the pay TV channels by increasing the number of decoders in Canadian households. Currently, about 75 per cent of Canada's 8.6 million households subscribe to the cable. Of those, just 18 per cent rent a decoder and the remote-control needed to receive pay television.

But the advent of pay-per-view will likely produce some lasting changes in the way people watch television. In the United States, professional boxing matches and wedding ceremonies are among the most popular draws on pay-per-view, raising revenues to as much as \$45 per hour. But industry representatives say that the economics of pay-per-view will change dramatically in the future, when more people have decoders in their homes. Says John Thompson, vice-president of the cable operator's group. "Today, the pay, play, stop, the Gory Gap, the Super Bowl are all available free on television. That might be the last time 10 cents drives the rest." "708 and Rogers Communications Inc. are Astral's two partners in Viewer's Choice, with slightly less than 20 per cent each. Thompson says the firm decided to invest in pay-per-view because of its future potential. "Who could have guessed 10 years ago that people would want to watch a 24-hour sports channel? And yet that has turned out to be enormously successful. Pay-per-view is the next logical step."

Ultimately, Thompson acknowledges, pay-per-view's future will depend on audience markets. He added, "What will a sports fan pay to watch the seventh game of a Stanley Cup playoff? That's the question." So far, no one in the Canadian television industry seems to have a definite answer. But some industry leaders have already demonstrated a willingness to fight for the right to pay.

BRENDA DAGLISH

Business Notes

THE RECOVERY ROLLS ON

After a yearlong recession, the Canadian economy expanded in the second quarter of the year. According to Statistics Canada, the gross domestic product, the total value of goods and services produced in the country, grew at an average annual rate of 4.2 per cent in April. May and June recoveries witnessed the report, but added that the pace of growth of 1.2 per cent was lower than the 4.2 per cent rate recorded in May and the 1.3 per cent increase in April—indicating that the recovery might already be slowing. By contrast, the U.S. economic department reported that the U.S. economy shrank 0.1 per cent in the second quarter, the third consecutive quarter of decline.

SENATORS SAID

The Ontario Municipal Board approved a plan by the owners of the Ontario Science Centre, a new National Hockey League franchise, to schedule hockey games in the 1995-1996 season, to build a \$225-million arena in nearby Kitchener, Ont. The team's promoter, Bruce Patterson, had said earlier that without the approval, the team could not be launched.

BUBBLING ALONG

The federal government appears to have reached an agreement with five of the 30 provinces to lower interprovincial trade barriers that restrict free distribution. Currently, the transportation highway bill is set to be passed by the end of the year. But a federal official said that British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Quebec had agreed to eliminate price discrimination against one another's beer.

HOW THE NIGHTMARE WAVE FALLEN

Lavalin Industries Inc. of Montreal, a once-powerful engineering firm, continued to unravel. General Trust of Canada Inc. said that it planned to sue the firm's parent company, Lavalin, following the firm's default on a \$25-million debt. Meanwhile, New York City-based Gold International Bank filed a \$6-million lawsuit at Quebec Superior Court against Lavalin's parent company, Lavalin's parent company, Lavalin's parent company.

SHRIMPING IN NUMBERS

The Alberta and Vancouver stock exchanges are actively discussing a potential merger, a spokesman for the Vancouver exchange said. Together, the two exchanges would have a market capitalization of 4.2 per cent of the value of stocks traded in all Canadian exchanges in the past six months.

Business in Moscow

Investors cheer Gorbachev's promise of reform

After four frustrating years, it may not become surprise for executives of the Trans-Canada Group Inc. The Trans-Canada business was set up in 1987 to import and distribute a wide variety of Soviet-made goods, including cattle, salmon, mushrooms and grain. But according to Gail McBride, the firm's marketing director, even some relatively simple Soviet business deals sometimes proved maddeningly difficult. In one case, a Winnipeg export firm had to cancel an order of 100 tons of salmon because of a 15-day delay in getting 18 different officials at both the state and republic level. And to ensure that Soviet manufacturers were able to meet North American quality standards, the company often had to supply them with technical assistance and new materials that often proved difficult to come by.

But Gorbachev's domestic declaration of support for free enterprise last week, McBride said that she is hopeful that it will now become easier to do business with the Soviets. She added "We feel that everything is happening in the best possible manner. They are breaking in the right direction."



McDonald's Canadian firms must act aggressively

Indeed, many analysts said that the failed attempt to overthrow Gorbachev last month strengthened confidence that the Soviet leader had been unwilling to do so in five years of post-independence. The crumbling Soviet Union inevitably towards a market economy. "First row on," Gorbachev played last week, "there will be no compromise." He promised to move swiftly to "grant complete freedom of enterprise, eliminate monopolies [and] accelerate the creation of necessary market institutions"—efforts that Western analysts and business leaders say are essential to attract foreign investment and foster confidence in the market Soviet economy.

Business leaders in Canada and elsewhere strongly welcomed Gorbachev's stated commitment to radical economic reform, although they cautioned that there are still many obstacles to Western investment in that country. For one thing, it is unclear whether the Soviet president and his advisors will be able to orchestrate an orderly changeover to a market economy. "It will still have 50 million consumers. That is about double the number in Canada."

McDonald's in Moscow's Pushkin Square last month said that its business would thrive even if the Soviet Union continues to disintegrate. "McDonald's already operates in 54 countries around the world," Cohen said. Dealing with the internal republics, he suggested, would not be any different. "It's the Olympic agreement," Cohen said. "It will still have 50 million consumers. That is about double the number in Canada."

Cohen added that McDonald's already has a second restaurant under construction in Moscow, a block from Red Square, and was getting city officials to allow permits for two more

In addition, McDonald's may now assume plans to expand outside of the Soviet capital, Cohen, who was visiting the Soviet Union during the coup attempt two weeks ago, said. But the prime minister of the republic of Georgia, Zviad Gamsakhurdia, arranged to meet him during his visit and asked the McDonald's president to open a restaurant in Georgia. "He wanted to eat a first right then and there," Cohen said.

Other executives voiced optimism that the changing economic climate will enable the Soviets to meet their obligations under the terms of existing business agreements. Alex Gerasimchik, the vice president of a Calgary biotechnology company that specializes in cattle breeding, arrived as a joint venture in 1988 with a large collective farm in the Krasnodar region of the USSR, 130 km south of Moscow. David Chabak, director of the firm's enterprise program, said that Alfa supplied the farm with 400 tractors to ensure that the calves were properly transported in local carts. The collective agreed to raise the calves and sell them to the state collectives for hard currency, turning over some of the proceeds to Alfa. However, the farm has yet to find a buyer for the calves. "Although the Communist party is out of power, the system has not changed yet," said Chabak. "We are wondering where all these free transactions are coming from. Maybe it is just the case of old people wanting new laws." He added that Alfa's president plans to visit the Soviet Union later this month in an effort to overcome the problem.

For his part, Mr. Mandelstam, a Latvian-born politician who moved to Canada 10 years ago, said that Canadian firms will have to act quickly and aggressively to compete with European and U.S. businesses that are seeking opportunities. Mandelstam's company, Nipetus, Opt-A-Sound, P.O. turned, is currently trying to attract a deal to sell Soviet medical devices in the West. The devices, he said, have been developed by highly educated scientists who simply lack marketing, money and marketing experience. He added that one instrument, a micro-surgical stapler, has been used successfully in 400 operations in the Soviet Union. "It would take very little to bring the specialists up to North American standards," he said. "This would be much less expensive for a company than doing all the research and development themselves."

For Weinberger's Melnick, there is another reason to expect the tough times in the Soviet Union. "There there will be problems," Melnick said. "But we will see that the Soviets will remember those who were there during difficult times." The short-term pain, she and others predict, will be far outweighed by the long-term gains.

BARBARA WICKENS

By special delivery

Couriers thrive during the postal shutdown

John Goycock spent a recent Saturday morning assisting shuffling or relieving in the accounting department of Casper, a courier service based in Mississauga, Ont. Although that assignment falls outside his usual duties as the company's executive vice president, Goycock was helping his staff to deal with a surge in business caused by a strike at a rival firm, United Parcel Service. Last week, as Canada's 60,000 postal workers began a series of rotating walkouts across the country, Goycock said that he was prepared to step in once again. He added that the number of packages handled by Casper, a division of Canadian Pacific Ltd., had suddenly increased by 40 per cent. Declared Goycock, "The biggest juggling act right now is to maintain a high standard of service for our existing customers at the same time as we try to accommodate the sudden jump in new business."

By week's end, Casper and some of its rivals in the \$1.4-billion-a-year Canadian courier industry were adding extra vehicles and staff to their operations to cope with the increased volume of business. Squared by the economic downturn and by competition within the industry, most other courier firms were reluctant to expand their operations for what will likely be a temporary surge in business. As a result, some companies were relying last week on existing staff to work overtime at a variety of sorting and delivery jobs. Saul Kol Tolman, president of Mississauga-based On-International Express Ltd., says his company has been increased dramatically. But it still isn't clear how much of that will translate into actual business.

Tolman added, however, that the courier industry could request relief in a lengthy strike. Since 1987, when two strikes at Canada Post disrupted and served for a total of 37 days, most courier firms have done up contingency plans that allow them to react rapidly to sudden surges in volume, Tolman said.

Although most Canadian couriers appeared uncertain last week about the effect of the postal disruption on their operations, they said that the strike was unlikely to have a major impact on their balance sheets. After a dramatic expansion in the 1980s, the industry has remained relatively stable—in part because of the business community's increasing use of lease-line machines and electronic mail systems.

As a result, even the largest Canadian courier firms have difficulty making reasonable profits. Toronto-based Parcel Post, for one,



Courier truck crossing Ottawa picket line: surge

BERNARD MCHERRY

Circle Canada Ltd. 2100 Steeles Road, Suite 212, Scarborough, Ontario M1V 3C1



Bourassa is just as distinct as Mercredi

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

Quebec's new outdoor sport—drafting a new constitution—may be a giant leap, yet the contents of the documents define the relationship between citizens and their governments. That's the most fundamental transaction in a democratic state, because it sets out the powers that determine the limits of collective and individual liberty.

Last week's pressers' meeting at Windsor, B.C., advanced that process a significant step, with the provincial leaders unanimously accepting the concept of self-government for Canada's aboriginal peoples. That was a daring initiative because so one—Indian leaders included—knew exactly what self-government meant. Assembly of First Nations National Chief Ovide Mercredi readily states there is no single definition of self-government, adding that to believe there could be betrays "a fundamental misunderstanding of native society," which is for two reasons to quote by a single set of rules.

The crux is that debate will arise when Mercredi's assertion of giving Canada's culture-representing aboriginal peoples authority equivalent to the province clashes with Indian Affairs Minister Tom Siddons's offer that native self-government should be limited to powers exercised by most municipalities.

Mercredi has made no secret of his intention to press for precisely such revolutionary concessions as an independent, native-run police system that would operate outside the established Criminal Code. But despite their awareness of the Indian leader's aims, the premiers at Windsor had no problem approving the initial change.

At least one federal minister—Bernie Bonnett, the leading Quebecer on the Mulroney cabinet's advisory committee—supports that one-step, declaring that natives are "a distinct people, not a special-interest group.... They are nations, they are societies, and will be treated as such." Most Canadians agree. A recent survey showed that 80 per cent of

The Quebec premier may not spend much time in sweat lodges or doing rain dances, but his province is clearly a nation

Quebecers and 56 per cent of Canadians elsewhere support the reestablishment of aboriginal self-government in Canada's Constitution.

From our view, Canada's native peoples will be treated as a distinct society, which of course they are.

The same polls that document public support for allowing the Indians to become a distinct society broadly concur with the rest of Canada about that an overwhelming proportion of Canadians (a cross-country average of 50 per cent, rising to 82 per cent in the West) reject any idea of Quebec becoming recognized as a distinct society. Only 22 per cent of anglophones are sympathetic to the concept, and certainly some premiers, particularly Clyde Wells of Newfoundland and Gary Filmon of Manitoba, continue to oppose the idea.

"May we be prepared to be understanding of the legitimate expectations of aboriginals and have a relatively low level of tolerance for equally reasonable, if different, expectations by Quebec?" Ralph Bellin, a leading western commentator, asked recently in his *Alberta Herald* column.

It's a highly relevant question. There is no shadow of doubt that Quebec is at least as

distinct a society as that of the aboriginals. Robert Bourassa may not spend much time in sweat lodges and he would look awkward trying to do a rain dance, but his province's clarity of nation, at least in its sociological and cultural aspects.

In Confederation Quebec was granted special status, including the right to be bilingual and its separate civil law on French law. Of course, Quebec is a distinct society," insists Tom Berger, the former B.C. judge who is one of the country's most enlightened constitutional experts. "Quebec's distinctiveness ought to be recognized in the Constitution. The Civil Code gives it a distinct legal system. The French language is predominant in Quebec. Quebec has its own prison plan. It collects its own income tax. It has a special arrangement with Ottawa regarding immigration."

What bothers Berger and others is that Bourassa's insistence on enshrining his province's special status will require a wholesale reconstruction of the Constitution. "Does the ordinary Quebecer sleep uneasily because Mr. Bourassa has not constitutionalized in Quebec City the laundry list of government powers in the *Milare* report?" Berger asks rhetorically. "I don't believe it."

Bourassa has insisted all along that Quebec's becoming a distinct society would not destroy the national fabric. "We are asking for something that's common sense," he says. "The distinct society is not a society of privileged classes. It is a society with a different culture, a society with a different legal system, a society with specific institutions."

That's self-evident, as is the fact that nearly every other province entered Confederation with its own set of conditions. Newfoundland was a special status for its maritime waters. The problem is that Musk Lake (and presumably its soon-to-be-increased) territory) viewed the distinct-society notion as an interpretive device, which means that the Charter of Rights of Persons could be dismantled by the Quebec government at will.

Even Mulroney at one point tried to claim that "Quebecers have not been required to sacrifice the smallest part of their distinct character to be part of Canada." But the trick will be to satisfy Quebec's legal aspirations without wounding the Constitution as the province. Bourassa has already hinted that this will be done by legitimizing Quebec's distinct society "in a way so that it cannot be seen to be overriding the charter."

Presumably, that will mean enshrining the relevant clause in the Constitution's preamble. That would be a tidy solution, but a dangerous one for Bourassa to accept. That is where the dispute will come in, as in the King of Shear (see sidebar), a polemicist.

A country is a predestined fate Canada's must begin its hopes on small victories. At Windsor last week the nine great premiers [and Quebec, which wasn't there but quickly let one last] agreed to dismantle the trade barriers that keep our 62 breweries levelled into their own provincial markets.

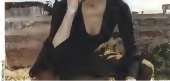
Maybe if we can do that Monoclonal together, Bourassa won't break up after all.

PEOPLE

MAKING HER DAY

Until last July, Tara Frederick was an aspiring actress struggling to make ends meet as a part-time waitress at an Edmonton tavern. Now, the 23-year-old is co-starring with Clint Eastwood in his new movie, *Unforgiven*. A western set in the 1880s, it started shooting in southern Alberta late last month. Backwood himself chose Frederick for her part as a prostitute after auditioning actresses throughout North America. Said the Ottawa-born Frederick about her own audition: "I really didn't think I had a chance, so I just let it all hang out and put everything into it."

Frederick: letting it all hang out



Elusive fame

Asked what it is like to be Canadian, human writer, Margaret Atwood replies: "People come up to me on the street and say, 'You look and like Margaret Atwood!'" The author of such word-straining fiction as *The Handmaid's Tale* and *Cat's Paw*, and now a new collection of short stories, *Robinson* Tipton, says that she badly desires: "I am Margaret Atwood." Despite that recognition, Britain's Booker Prize continues to elude her. Observed Atwood, 51: "It's a long way off. After two nominations, they wouldn't dare do it again unless they were sure I would win."



Atwood: instant recognition

EVERYTHING OLD IS NEW AGAIN

With its latest album, *10th Anniversary*, the Canadian *Spirited* Band has returned to its big-band roots. The 10-piece orchestra was originally formed in 1981 to pay homage to the swing sounds of the 1940s and 1950s, but by 1987 members were also exhibiting in 1960s and 1970s hits. Still, veteran Jackie Ross says that the band prefers to stick to golden oldies. As a result, even their ballad *One* was on the 10th Anniversary album are old favorites. Said Ross: "We found that even our 23-year-old fans were asking for them."

A LEGAL EAGLE

Serge Smith, who has played lawyer Carrie Barr on CBC TV's *Street Legal* since the popular series began in 1986, says that she is kind of a companion between her show and the American hit *L.A. Law*. Said Smith: "We were on the air first." She also played down speculation that the next season, her sixth, would be her last. Said Smith, 32, a native of Sudbury, Ont.: "There are always reasons because the show has gone on for so long. People get itchy for change." But the actress acknowledged that she has considered moving to other projects. Declared Smith, whose *Street Legal* character is currently in the middle of a difficult interracial love affair: "I feel quite proud about being a part of the show, but creative change and stimulation are vital to an actor."

A golden anniversary

Veteran Canadian stage actor Douglas Campbell is celebrating his 50th year in the theatre. But Campbell, 66, says that he has no plans to retire. In fact, the Scottish-born actor insists that he feels as passionate about his profession now as he did in 1961. Campbell, who joined Ontario's Stratford Festival in 1953 and spent 20 seasons there, is currently starring in an Irish play called *Amh* (Healer) at the St. Lawrence Centre in Toronto. He has received critical acclaim for such Shakespearean performances as the title role in *Macbeth* and *Pericles* in *The Tempest*. But he told *Maclean's* recently that he has no particular favourite. Said the affable and partly comic: "I have played as much of great parts." He added that he has largely stuck to the stage to make his mark as a serious actor. Declared Campbell: "The theatre is really where I feel at home. It's sort of a family—you get to know a lot of people very intimately because you're sharing an emotional life together."



Campbell: home is where the stage is

A CUP TO SAVOR

Paul Henderson has not played professional hockey for 15 years. But at 44, the Thompson, Ont., grandfather is one of the most respected and celebrated hockey players in Canada. Henderson's modest fame is based on a single goal that he scored in Moscow on Sept. 28, 1972. With 34 seconds left in the final match of an eight-game series between top players from Canada and the Soviet Union, Henderson tipped in his own rebound to give Team Canada a 6-5 win and the narrowest possible series victory. "Hardly a day goes by that somebody doesn't come up and talk about that score," said Henderson, who now runs noncommercial Christmas markets and auctions for basketball and athletes. "Most Canadians I meet will tell me exactly where they were and what they were doing when I scored that goal. It's amazing." For the next 24 weeks, similar collections of the country's top pros will try to prove that Canada remains the world's top hockey nation.

Be it so, the latest edition of Team Canada will have to beat outstated teams from Czechoslovakia, Finland, Sweden, the United States and the Soviet Union in the fifth Canada Cup tournament since 1976. The competition carries a powerful influence over both players and fans from coast to coast. The tournament games, a mixmaster of 26, are being held

**CANADA WILL BE
HARD-PRESSED
TO DEFEND
ITS HOCKEY
CHAMPIONSHIP**

in five Canadian and three U.S. cities. Team Canada's games will be sold out completely, according to tournament organizers, and will draw dramatic television audiences of up to five million per game. Organizers also note that advance sales for games involving European teams have been much higher than in previous tournaments.

Mythbust: Although the Soviets are still expected to provide the strongest competition for Team Canada, skirmishes with the U.S. 18 players—and the spectacle of threatened political disintegration in their homeland—have begun to erode some of the mystique that once surrounded them. Four members of the team, Sergei Fedorov, Alexei Kasatonov, Alexei Goussarov and Michael Tarkenton, played in the National Hockey League (NHL) last season. But after Team Canada narrowly defeated the Soviets in an exhibition game in Hamilton on Aug. 25, Canadian head coach Mike Keenan warned that the

Russian team had several new and potentially powerful players. Overall, Keenan described the Soviets as "talented, fit, aggressive, tough and skilled." And in the second Canada-Soviet exhibition game, on Aug. 27, the Soviets won 4-3.

Many of the European players competing in the Canada Cup will be familiar, and ones well known, to Canadian hockey fans. Two of Wayne Gretzky's former Edmonton Oilers teammates, Jarri Kurri and Esa Tikkanen, are playing for Finland, while Czechoslovakia was counting on such established players as the Pittsburgh Penguins' Jaromir Jagr and the Calgary Flames' Robert Reichel. And for one of the Swedish players, 40-year-old Bengt Selberg, the Canada Cup may mean more like a homecoming than a tournament. Selberg was a star defenceman with the Toronto Maple Leafs for 26 seasons before moving to play with the Detroit Red Wings in 1989-1990. He subsequently retired from the NHL and joined a Stockholm team in the top Swedish league.

Threat: Meanwhile, the Americans were expected to be a team made up entirely of non-talented, out-of-shape men of the highest names in professional hockey. Each of the 44 players invited to the U.S. training camp in Pittsburgh skated for an NHL team last winter. Leading the list is St. Louis Blues superstar Brett Hull, who scored 86 goals last season—a record for right wing-

ers—who was named the NHL's most valuable player. Before the Canada Cup training camp opened in early August, early analysts picked the American team as the most serious competitive threat to the Canadians. Then, Team Canada spent that prediction by winning three and tying one of the five exhibition games against the Americans. On Aug. 18, the Canadians won by a score of 9-1.

Gretzky will lead the Canadian entry in the tournament. In fact, he has helped almost unchallenged for the past decade as the NHL's greatest superstar. Pittsburgh Penguins centre Mario Lemieux, who scored the tournament's winning goal in a scoreless final against the Soviets in 1987, is sitting out the series to avoid aggravating a back injury that forced him to miss 64 games last season. However, Detroit centre Mark Messier had scored

Fans at the Hamilton arena excitement



enough from a knee injury to join Team Canada on Aug. 28, the day the first game was made. Probably the most closely watched player in the Team Canada camp was 18-year-old Eric Lindros, the brilliant Torontoan who is attempting to skate directly from junior hockey to a tournament featuring the world's best players before playing a single game in the NHL (ages 18-24).

Team Canada drew large crowds for its pre-tournament tune-up games wherever they were played. About 6,000 people attended an Aug. 9 game in Ottawa not paid up to \$80 a seat to watch two teams made up of Canadian players trying out for the team. Exhibition games between Team Canada and Team U.S.A. drew crowds ranging from 12,400 in St. Louis to 14,500 in Pittsburgh, Detroit and Chicago. These same three cities will be the first U.S. cities to host Canada Cup games.

Crowds: Robert Mersch, an account supervisor with Toronto-based Christopher Lang and Associates, the firm that is marketing the Canada Cup, said that selling tickets for Canadian games is rarely a problem. But some of the 1987 games involving Sweden and Finland drew only 3,000 to 4,000 fans, he said. As a result, advance tickets were sold in packages to encourage adequate crowds. In this tournament, Mersch said, advance sales for a Lakeview game in Montreal between the Soviets and Sweden had reached 10,000, he added. That Sweden and Finland will play before an anticipated crowd of about 8,000 at Toronto's Maple Leaf Gardens on Sept. 7.

Tournament organizers are also anticipating huge TV audiences, particularly if Canada and the Soviets meet in the best-of-three final. The first game would be played on Sept. 14 in Montreal, the second, two nights later in Hamilton, and the rubber match, if necessary, would be held on Sept. 16 in Montreal. The third game of the 1987 final, which Canada won 6-4 in Lemieux's dramatic third-period goal, attracted 5.2 million viewers, the fifth-largest television audience ever for a sporting event in Canada.

Despite the evident public interest in the current tournament, some experts say that the Canada Cup has lost some of its original luster. "I have a feeling they're sending a bucket down the wall too often," said Montreal socialist Maurice Kitcher, an avid fan who has produced some notable hockey journalism over the years. "I think it's well over his [the event's] best years." But Henderson said that the Cup is still capable of producing captivating performances. He noted that coaches have little time to scout unfamiliar opponents and usually have scant information about the strengths and weaknesses of players. As well, many of the younger Europeans are fired up for the challenge, Henderson said. The tournament can serve as their route into the NHL and a guide to the lucrative contracts now available to the world's top professional hockey players. Clearly, there is more than just national pride at stake.

DARCY JENSH

LUCKY LINDROS

The overhead lights in Toronto's Maple Leaf Gardens have been turned off and the dim lighting that remains obscures the dugout of one of hockey's most famous athletes. The players on Team Canada, their practice over, have all left the building on a dreary August afternoon. But 39-year-old Eric Lindros, widely considered to be the best player of his generation and the still-unsung face of Canada's hockey future, sits in the empty stands. Hooking the legs of his neon-blue, five-inch, 324-lb body over the seat in front of him, Lindros drums his head back and bellows at the rafters and the ghosts of the Gardens. "This is my home," he shouts in the deserted arena. "I love you." Then, Lindros speaks wistfully of his future in hockey. "I don't know if I ever want to get away from Toronto," says Lindros. "Can you imagine this place if the Leafs was another Stanley Cup after all these years? The score clock would shut down and the glider would come off the walls." His voice softens and he stares towards the ice. "Imagine," he says. "The Leafs. Mine again."

Born at 18, Eric Lindros is accustomed to making distant come home. Without ever having played a game in the National Hockey League (NHL), he proved during Team Canada tryouts for the Canada Cup showdown that he could match along side the Canadian hockey elite by winning a place on the team. But while he prepared to play this month for his country against the best in the world at the Canada Cup arena, Lindros found his ambitions stifled by an office obstacle that not even his extraordinary size, speed or shot could overcome. His right to play in the NHL is controlled by the Quebec Nordiques, who used their first choice in the league's draft last June to pick him. But the strong-willed Lindros, who describes himself as a "rebel," says that he has no intention of playing hockey in Quebec City. "Sometimes, you have to look at the political aspect of the thing," he told Marissa in the Gardens. "If things are not going well politically in a certain climate, then you have to think twice about whether you want to be there."

Back: In a wide-ranging interview, Lindros told Marissa why he was unwilling to go to Quebec City. "The people that come out of high school with the best grades go to the best universities. The people with the lower grades have fewer choices," he said. "Why should a player who comes out of junior hockey with top marks go to a city that is not his choice? I'm talking about my family and what the pressure's going to be like on them." Lindros said that, as the financial stakes in professional hockey grow, teams in some smaller Canadian cities may have trouble surviving. Said Lindros: "It's great that the Canadian teams are still here, but it's going to be tough financially for them to compete. In cities like Winnipeg, they treat hockey as a business. [But] it's going to be harder for players who want to be treated equally—financially and in other respects—to play in these places."

Lindros has signaled that he possesses grand hockey ambitions, and

stands to achieve them in any way. On the ice, he is a menacing presence to opponents—a marauding, extremely physical player with spectacular scoring skills and a headstrong drive to win at all costs. "You won't see me calling for an end to fighting," Lindros told Marissa's. "I think there is a place in the game for fighting."

But just as most owners relish at the prospect of adding Lindros to the league's meagre, the confident teenager who has yet to play a professional game is shaking shivers through the hockey establishment by refusing to play in Quebec. "Everyone has the right to work where they want to work," said Lindros. "I'll do my best to get to Chicago."

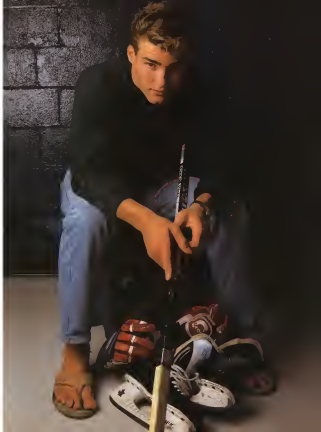
Sell, critics have expressed concern that an unannounced campaign by players to defy the draft system and play with the team of their choice would undermine franchises in small markets, especially those in Canadian cities that include Quebec City and Winnipeg. Scott Barry Steele, a hockey broadcaster and former coach with the Vancouver Canucks. "Lindros is the most extreme example of the NHL's biggest problem," Steele added that because teams are tighter in Canada than in the United States, "no player pretends to play in Canada. But if they insist, the English-speaking players don't want to play in Quebec. It is a magnification of the mood of the country."

Value: Lindros has not endorsed himself to the residents of Quebec City. There, fans considered the marauder during their team's long 1990-1991 season with the knowledge that their last-place finish would give them the right to pick the most heralded junior hockey player since Mario Lemieux and, before that, Wayne Gretzky. But as far back as last May, Lindros told Nordiques president Marcel Hébert that he would not play in Quebec City. Lindros and his parents, Carl and Bonnie Lindros, insist that playing in the small, predominantly francophone market would lessen his value for future endorsements. And Lindros clearly wants to establish his career with a competitive organization in a city where he might live permanently. "There is not a good fit between Eric and the Nordiques for a variety of reasons, including economically and in terms of lifestyle," Carl Lindros, a friendly, powerfully built charmed accountant, "We wanted Quebec of that before the draft in order to save them any embarrassment over trying to sign Eric."

Since then, relations between the two sides have deteriorated further. "It's an ego thing," said Eric Lindros of André's refusal, so far, to trade him to another club. Despite reports in the Quebec press saying that Lindros was nothing in a three-point contract that would pay him \$3 million a year, Carl Lindros told Marissa that "we have never made a financial demand of Quebec." Sell, many Quebecers now refer sarcastically to Lindros as "the son of Bay Street." Said André Lefebvre, a hockey writer for the daily newspaper *Journal de Québec*: "The fans here are bent by his attitude." And by citing political reasons for his refusal to join the Nordiques, Lindros may provide a backlash that extends beyond the hockey world. Family members said that they were trying not to inflame

**ERIC LINDROS IS
CONSIDERED BY
MANY TO BE THE
FACE OF CANADA'S
HOCKEY FUTURE**

ERIC LINDROS





COVER

LINDROS INSISTS THAT HE WILL NOT PLAY FOR THE NORDIQUES

the controversy before Team Canada plays the Soviet Union in Quebec City on Sept. 9.

The Quebec favor is only the latest in a short career that has been almost as noteworthy for its turmoil as for its brilliance. Lindros has challenged hockey's ways of doing business in the past. In 1994, when the St. Louis, Mo., Blues drafted him from the Toronto-based St. Michael's College Junior B team, he refused to obey the rules and money, arguing that he wanted to play hockey for a team based closer to his family's Toronto home. The league finally gave in and changed its rules to allow Lindros to be traded to the Ottawa Senators. Some NHL players have welcomed his attitudes on playing hockey where he wants to and under conditions that he likes. Still, Montreal Canadiens center Brian Skrudland, who said he was out from Team Canada on Aug. 24 via Lindros's roommate "Eric, has indicated something at 11 that few of us did, that hockey is a

business. And there is a lot of money in this game now."

It is almost impossible for hockey fans to remain uninvolved about Lindros. His aggressive playing style and confrontational off-ice attitude have attracted intense animosity from many fans. When Lindros led his Ottawa team to St. Michael's, he was booed during last spring's Junior A playoffs. Fans screamed abuse and spit at him. He has been booed by Canadian fans during Team Canada exhibition games in Ottawa and Montreal. But Lindros plays with such physical ferocity and he is such a powerful goal scorer that he can win over critics, as he did with a two-goal performance in an exhibition match against Team USA in Montreal on Aug. 18. "I got pumped up," said Lindros in explaining how an arena full of hostile fans can motivate him. "I got possessed with the fear of losing."

For the Lindros, Out-John Lindros, who moved to Toronto with his family when he was

14, the desire to win has been evident since he was a minor hockey sensation. "When I was growing up, I never had a whole lot of friends because I was never into the social aspect of the game," he said. "My best friends are still the teams away from the rink." At times, his impetuous outside behavior collided with the demands of the sport. As a 6-foot-6, 200-lb. forward, Lindros was practicing simultaneously with his peerless hockey team, which was headed for a tournament in Quebec City, and with his school band, where he played trumpet. Resentful Lindros with a debilitating laugh. "The band teacher took me aside and said, 'Lindros, where are your priorities? Are they with the band or are they in hockey?'" By the time he was 16, his music teacher had expelled him from the band.

But Lindros has never neglected hockey positions. At 13, he was practicing one hour a day with the 15- and 16-year-olds on the St. Michael's team, often rising to practice on a snowy hill carrying his books and hockey equipment. "Even as a young kid, he was completely focused on hockey," said Scott McEllen, his coach at St. Mike's. "I could start him for minutes like older players and he never audited and was never intimidated." And McEllen said Lindros's parents have been unfairly criti-

cized for their handling of their son's hockey career. "They did not interfere or push him," he said. "They simply made every conscious decision to accommodate what Eric himself wanted."

Still, some critics say that Lindros's self-driven approach to the game turned into obstinacy when the Greyhounds drafted him. And when the out, initially belated at, change in his team that prevented any more than trading its first-round draft pick for a year. Lindros simply went to play for a considerably sponsored junior team in Detroit. Seven months later, the league relocated, allowing a trade to Ottawa for three players, three future draft picks and \$400,000. With Lindros in the lineup, Ottawa sold out every game in its 4,200-seat arena and won the 1990 Memorial Cup, Canada's junior hockey championship. Lindros also played on Canada's last two world junior championships teams. And Lindros led the out in scoring last year, with

71 goals and 75 assists in 57 games.

Now in St. Louis, Mo., where he plays for the Blues, Lindros says he is still a fan of the Blues. "People in the St. Louis were offended. They felt that their families and their community had been attacked, the same as Quebecers here." The anger spilled out in May when Lindros returned to St. Louis. He was during the league's playoffs. The fans taunted him by waving pictures and hanging signs with messages that included "Lindros wants his money." To the delight of St. Louis, Mo., fans, the Blues defeated Ottawa in the playoff round.

Despite his impressive credentials, some hockey commentators expressed skepticism about Lindros's lack of experience when Team Canada officials invited him to try out. Lindros defended the doubters by demonstrating a deft skating touch—and by throwing body checks at some of the toughest and toughest players in the training camp, including Los Angeles Kings forward Mike Milbury. He paid a price for his aggressiveness. Colliding with New York Islanders center Bozzer during a scrimmage in Collegeville, Pa., Lindros sustained a mild concussion.

But Lindros, two nights later, he was in uniform for his first exhibition game with Team Canada against Team USA at the Montreal Forum. The venerable arena provided an astounding setting for his debut. Lindros, arriving early and alone for the game, walked into the wrong dressing room by mistake. Fans heckled his parents as they entered the building. In the game's early stages, he was ousted from many of the 14,377 fans every time that Lindros stepped onto the ice.

Team Canada assistant coach Pat Burns had warned him before the game of an angry reception. Still Burns: "The fans booed John Beliveau in 1980 and I think they would boo Lindros if they could." But Lindros

remained to be unfazed. He checked off some of the critics with a devastating body check on the ice, an American defenseman Craig Vickers in the first period. Then, he scored two second-period goals and control on penalties in the third period, finishing a game at his parents in the crowd and enough of the Blues fans saw their best. When he was announced as the player of the game, the writers was in line as the box last been earlier.

Building By turning the Team Canada training camp into a personal showcase, Lindros earned notice that he can already be counted as one of the NHL's best and most exciting players. "If you don't produce on the ice, then nothing is going to happen off the ice," said the Kings' Garry Galardi after a practice in Toronto. "Eric has talked a lot about endorsements, but these things will come with the territory. I'm not saying what he's worth, but he's going to make a lot of money."

Still, negotiations with the Nordiques have practically ground to a stop. Before the June draft, a meeting in a Toronto hotel room between Lindros's agent, Rick Corbett, the Nordiques' general manager, Jacques Lussier, and greater sage between the parties. Former hockey star Guy Lafleur, now the Nordiques' director of community relations, who was present, described the meeting as "void." Members of the Lindros camp told the Nordiques that Lindros would not play in Quebec and urged team president Robert Guerin to look to another star. Guerin, who was present, was not convinced. Lindros's camp wanted to see Lindros' commitment to the Nordiques. Lindros himself, who was present, was not convinced. Lindros himself, who was present, was not convinced. Lindros himself, who was present, was not convinced.

Clearly, Lindros presents a challenge to the foundation of the NHL's established business practices. But the pressure has also taken a toll

Lindros with sister Vladimir Melnikova (opposite), with parents Bozzer and Carle the pressure has taken a toll on the 18-year-old



BRUCE WALLACE



Eagleson in his office: successfully slickhandling his way past detractors

FOR BETTER OR FOR WORSE

ALAN EAGLESON IS WEDDED TO HOCKEY

I was five days before the opening bonfire in the Canada Cup series and Alan Eagleson, who runs the event, was on two telephones at once in his downtown Toronto office. Eagleson, 55, is Canada's most powerful figure in international hockey, a status enhanced by his successful staging of the 8th Canada Cup tournament, which began on Aug. 30. He has maintained his grip on the Canada Cup and the National Hockey League Players Association (NHLPA) with a persuasive combination of backslapping conviviality and tough negotiating style. And in that day, he exhibited both, cycling here caller with claims that the current series will be the best ever, while on the other line he was berating a hockey official in Saskatoon who gave out erroneous information about Wayne Gretzky's injured thumb. After slamming down the phone, Eagleson, calmly returned to the first caller as if nothing had happened. "Now, where were we?" he asked.

Eagleson's rapid shifts in style may help to explain why those who know him are often divided into two camps: those who love him and those who emphatically do not. The man is well aware of the effect that he has had: scupper has

people. He told Macdonald's that one of the reasons he hired his son, Allen, a 30-year-old lawyer, to assist him with this year's Cup is that he can deal effectively with his father's suburbs. But Eagleson: "I needed someone who could take a lot of abuse." But his critics take a less charitable view of his business practices, and accuse him of nepotism.

Hardly the fact, Eagleson has slickhandled his way around detractors skillfully enough to make himself a millionaire, and to maintain his control over the NHL and Hockey Canada, the country's governing body for the international game. And although he plans to step down as executive director of the players association in Dec. 30 and hints that this might be his last Canada Cup, Eagleson does not plan to disengage. He says that he may consider a job with the Vienna-based International Ice Hockey Federation. Still Eagleson: "If they want to give me a job that pays one half of a salary, then fine."

Hockey historian Bruce Eagleson's success in hockey to be a summer day in 1965 when he was asked by Douglas Orr of Prince Rupert, B.C., to represent his son, a teenage hockey star named Bobby Eagleson, then a Conserva-

tive member of the Ontario legislature, had little experience in professional sports. Despite that, he negotiated a three-year contract for Orr—worth a reported \$40,000 for two years—with the Boston Bruins. In 1966-1967, he helped the players cause the NHL and negotiated its first collective agreement with the union, owners. After during that period, Eagleson says, his player agency grew to represent about 150 NHL and junior players through his company, Sports Management Ltd.

When Orr came up with Hockey Canada in 1969 to represent Canadian teams in international competitions, Eagleson saw another opportunity. His position with the players association gave him a seat on the original Hockey Canada board and, in 1972, Eagleson made change of a plan to stage a hockey series between the Soviets and Canadian professionals. He says that the success of the resulting eight-game series, which Canada won in the last minute of the last game, led him to organize the first Canada Cup in 1976.

Resign: As Eagleson increasingly became involved in international hockey, he also became a frequent target of criticism. In 1984, he lost Bobby Orr as a client, partly as the result of a dispute over Orr's contract with his new team, the Chicago Blackhawks, whose general manager, Bob Fillion, was also an Eagleson client. Disputed feuds within the players association accused Eagleson of conflict of interest and mounted campaigns tooust him as executive director. In 1990, a major vote vote on his leadership was scheduled, but when he announced plans to resign, Scott Winter, an Edmonton lawyer and player agent, "By the time that he decided to step down, three teams had already voted to have him removed as executive director."

Of these Eagleson's last Canada Cup, Hockey Canada board members say that he will be missed. Hockey Canada chairman Ian Macdonald, a former president of Toronto's York University, said that Eagleson's connections in the NHL and international hockey are essential to the success of the event. "It would be difficult to find someone who could do what Alan does," Macdonald said.

Eagleson's tendency to shun from the top has sometimes tested the loyalty of his supporters. And during the short-lived coup in the Soviet Union last month, Eagleson declared that if the Soviet team could not take part in the Canada Cup, Canada would field two teams to fill out the playing schedule. As it turned out, the Soviet team arrived for the tournament. But at the time, Gregory, for one, was scornful of Eagleson's plan. "I don't see any sense in having two Canadian teams running the coup out of each other in August," Gregory said. "That wouldn't be too far from it." Clearly, Eagleson sometimes succeeds in spite of himself.

JAMES DELMON

SPORTS

Greening the Glen

Superstars headline the Canadian Open

Since the first Canadian Open golf championship was held in 1904 at the Royal Montreal Golf Club, Canadian and fans have rarely had more to celebrate. The \$1.3-million Canadian Open, starting on Sept. 5, claims one of the most powerful fields of competitors ever assembled in Canada. The contestants expected at the Glen Abbey course, 30 km west of Toronto, include the 1991 U.S. Open champion, Payne Stewart of Orlando, Fla., and this year's British Open winner, Ian Baker-Finch of Saratoga Springs, Australia. Among the supporting cast are top money winners Australian Greg Norman of Lost Dunes Village, Fla., Bruce Lattin of Dallas, Fred Couples of Palm Beach, Fla., Jack Nicklaus of North Palm Beach, Fla., and one of the leading Canadian money winners, Dave Barr of Richmond, B.C. And Richard Green, the chief organizer for the event. "We are very fortunate to have a field that has been enormously successful." Added 1990 Canada's open champion Wayne Levi, of New Bedford, N.E.: "It's going to be tough."

Close to 100,000 fans will follow the event around Glen Abbey's manicured lawns, and another 300,000 are expected to watch the final round on the CTV network. Still, critics of the event insist that the championship is losing international prestige and will have to be restructured if it is to stay competitive. According to the influential London-based British media, *Golf World*, the Canadian Open—the fourth-oldest national golf championship in the world—is no longer ranked among the top 20 tournaments in the world, in part because it does not attract such major European players as Severiano Ballesteros of Valencia, Spain, Nick Faldo of Welwyn Garden City, England, and Ian Woosnam of Oswestry, Wales. While many golfers enjoy playing Glen Abbey's sprawling layout, others say that they would like to see the tournament relocate to a different course. Adlai Lewis Robinson is a writer on Canadian golf who based in Toronto. "I

was talking to Nick Faldo at the Irish Open, and he said that the Canadian Open has lost prestige because it has remained at the same location for years."

Even though the top European are staying away, many of the players who will battle Glen Abbey's tough 7,100-yard, par-72 layout say that the championship is still highly competitive. Levi, whose 1990 victory at Glen Abbey



Stewart at U.S. Open: the best field in years

opened a sparkling season in which he won four tournaments and was named the tour's player of the year, and that Glen Abbey, which Nicklaus relinquished in 1976, is a challenging course. "There is usually a little bit of wind and the greens are fast," he said. "There is a lot of rough." Levi also said that most golfers like to play at Glen Abbey after years because they are familiar with the course's characteristics. "It gives them an advantage," he said, "especially the older guys."

The Royal Canadian Golf Association, which operates the Canadian Open, has tried to make the tournament more attractive for fans and



THE
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LIFESTYLES

Designs on the body

People are making a statement with tattoos

Last year, Carol Fines and her 18-year-old daughter, Shanae, went to a Calgary toilet paper party and had the same daughter-in-law on their heads. Fines, a 39-year-old bartender, and that it was a dress-up the look put on each. Both women were wearing a toilet paper party hat, with the toilet's body and head on the head, and those iconic symbols that Carol Fines's boyfriend designed. The mother's tattoo is on her left side, which she said, "signifies my political awareness [socialism]." Her daughter's is on her right shoulder. Carol Fines says she has a tattoo of a toilet paper roll and said \$108. "It's a very personal kind of thing," she said. "It makes me feel a little different." In what has become part of an increasingly popular business statement, many Canadian men and women are having their bodies altered and using toilet paper as their body art and soft toilet.

Until recently, tattoos from the Tibetan (tata) were worn mostly by soldiers, sailors and other men who wanted to project a tough, masculine image. Now, they are becoming popular among young professional men and women. The trend, according to many tattoo artists, is gaining momentum because of the

growing number of movie stars and other celebrities, including Kiefer Sutherland and Cher, sporting tattoos. Steven Soderbergh, who runs Halber's Black Rose Tattoo Parlor, says that the increase in the number—and nature—of his customers has been striking. He pointed out that only a few years ago most of his customers were working-class men employed in the local shipyards. Now, he says, "I see lots of professionals—doctors, lawyers and even nurses and cops."

Reveries is tame, an uttering rather than painful process, taking from 20 minutes to four hours, depending on size and design. In most cases, artists use an electrically vibrating needle to trace the outline of the design. The needle punctures the top four layers of skin and pushes it into the fifth. Then, the tattooist adds shading to make the design more three-dimensional. Afterwards, using a cluster of needles, the artist colors in the design. The area is bandaged and needs about 14 days to heal. Tattoos can be burned off with a laser, removed in plastic surgery or scraped away. But all of these leave a permanent scar.

Because tattoos are essentially permanent, many designers say that they try to determine if a customer has made a clear decision to

underlies the process. "I always talk to people about it," says Toby Martin, owner of Toronto's Accents of Skin Tattoo parlor. "And more so when they are getting something like a person's name or when a woman wants to put a stall on her arm." Martin, who charges \$150 an hour, says that the practice has become so popular that she is often booked three weeks in advance by clients, who include bankers, teachers, secretaries and students. "They get them because they feel it's art and it's for them to look at," said Martin, who has seen a tattoo on her own body. "Or they get them to show people they're different."

Tatlow admits just that the stage of designs that customers order is much wider than in the past. Rosalee McNeil, an artist at Mam's Tatlow in North Vancouver, says that although the designs a lot of maple leaves—Canadians are "very patriotic"—cactus-designed usages are increasingly popular, especially among women. "People are going back to tribal or Celtic designs for a more significant or deeper meaning," she said.

Some people who have been criticized say that having their diary cut became an addition. Richard McGinnes, 27, a Toronto freelance photographer, and that he considered a bribe for more than a year before he mastered the courage to get out in November. "There's something very appealing about a new design on the skin," said McGinnes. "There's nothing wrong about it, and it doesn't look strange or vulgar." Now, he says, the red-and-green cover that he had tattooed on his right shoulder looks a part of the rest of his body. In fact, he says, he has been asked to give a tattoo to a friend with roots. "Once you've worn the first love, you want to get more," he said. "You have all these square acres of skin and you start to think, 'What can I do to the rest?'"

NOEL UNDERWOOD with herge variety

HEALTH

A medical mystery

More adults are dying from asthma

The 39 guests were seated and the hosts had just served the Thanksgiving turkey when Iles Fish became short of breath and began coughing. Fish, the 29-year-old administrative co-ordinator of the outpatient department at a Winnipeg hospital, said that he realized he was having a

asthma attack. He added that he used an inhaler to take the prescription medicine that normally controls his asthma. But the attack worsened, and Fish had to drive to the emergency ward of a nearby hospital, where he spent the evening breathing under medical supervision. Said Fish: "It was very embarrassing, but I had to face reality." During the past decade, a growing number of young adults have had to adjust their lives to the reality of living with asthma, a chronic and sometimes fatal lung disorder.

The number of deaths caused by asthma is increasing dramatically. According to the Ottawa-based Canadian Lung Association, the number of deaths from asthma in Canada rose from 100 in 1970 to 1,000 in 1989. The Canadian Lung Association and Statistics Canada figures show that an average of about 10 people each week die of the disease. According to the Canadian Lung Association, the Ottawa-based Laboratory Centre for Disease Control, death rates for the disease among people between 15 and 34 increased by 34 per cent between 1980 and 1989. The association has been investigating the reasons behind the increase in asthma-related deaths, including Britain and New Zealand. Still, researchers say that asthma is a baffling disease with no known cause. Said Dr. Dennis Wessing, a Washington-based epidemiologist and expert on asthma: "Without doubt, there has been in the past 20 years a rise in the death rate due to asthma in some developed countries. There really is no one to blame for this." ■

The increased death rate is one of several mysteries surrounding asthma. Most researchers say that they simply do not know what causes it. Warren said that asthma is a disease that results in inflamed and constricted bronchial tubes, the airways that carry oxygen to the lungs. The constriction of the airways is often accompanied by the secretion of mucus, which leaves an asthma victim short of breath, causing him to cough and make a wheezing sound.

And here attitudes can become hostile and even...

perfectly. Warren said. But attacks are frequently caused by colds, house dust, pets and smoke. Most people who have had asthma since childhood can adjust their lifestyles to avoid sources of attacks. Fish said that he is allergic to dander—microscopic airborne scales—from dog and cat hair. He added that

chartered accountant who lives in Edmonton, and that he suffered his first attack in 1961 while playing golf—at the age of 58. He added that subsequent attacks usually occurred around midnight and that during the 20-minute drive to the nearest hospital, he frequently had conjugal red lights. Said Gasser: "It is frightening, but you do not let yourself get too frightened."

Diagnosing arthralgias usually takes prolonged medication, administered through a balloon, several times daily. Watson and the rest commonly say drugs raise the chances that cancer the arthralgias to manifest. Other medications reduce inflammation of the arthralgias. Arthralgias can also take steps to eliminate or minimize the arthralgias that trigger attacks, and Diane Gills, 56, a Vancouver registered nurse and mother of three who suffers from arthralgias. Gills said that she sometimes has to sit on the floor to get out of bed, and the bedrooms at her home have no carpets. As well, she and her husband had a new air cleaner installed on their house.

The increase in the death rate of astronauts has led to renewed interest among scientists. Dr. Meira Young, professor of medicine at the University of British Columbia, and that site is organizing a study, funded by Health and Welfare Canada, in which 108 astronauts, half from Soyuz and half from Space Shuttle, will be monitored during a one-year period beginning in January. The objective is to study the effects of environmental factors on astronaut health. Said Young: "This is a chronic disease that has not attracted a lot of attention until recently."

The Alberta Lung Association has launched one of the most ambitious Canadian efforts to promote a better understanding of the disease. With financial support from several pharmaceutical firms as well as the University of Alberta, the association plans to establish a \$4-million Alberta Asthma Centre.

his Thanksgiving-dinner attack two years ago was probably brought on by hunger because his hosts owned a long-haired golden retriever. Said Fish: "My trigger for action is smells."

Doctors say that there are strong indications that other environmental factors can cause the disease, as well. According to Wargen, several studies have shown that workers can contract asthma after long-term exposure to substances including car paint and plastic-based foam products used in packaging and insulation.

The disease sometimes also affects adults who never had strabias as children, when the disease most frequently affects an individual for the first time. Harold Green, a retired



Grand traditions

A new breed rejuvenates the documentary

In the late 1980s, the future of the Canadian documentary was looking grim. Both the CBC and the National Film Board had cut back documentary production to focus their dwindling resources on drama. And the death of legendary new director Donald Brittain in 1989 seemed to signal the end of an era—one launched 50 years earlier by NFB founder John Grierson, who coined the word "documentary." More recently, however, a new generation of documentary-makers has emerged. Many work outside the CBC and the NFB. And their films tend to be adventurous, entertaining—and aimed at a broad audience. They include eight new features, half of which will be released this fall in Canadian theatres. Said Toronto festival programmer Catherine Bailey: "People are realizing that there is a market for feature documentaries—I was astounded by how many were out there."

They range from *Deadly Currents*, a groundbreaking portrait of turbulence in the Middle East, to *The Fall*, a lyrical essay on the history and mystery of Niagara. There are also several documentaries by and about women—including *Talk 16*, a funny and intimate portrait of teenage girls, and *Wha-moans*, an amusing, provocative narrative about the world of female stand-up comedy. Distributors have picked up all four films for domestic release.

A common theme of previous runs through many of the new documentary films. And that partly reflects the sheer tenacity required to make them: it is an industry that overwhelmingly favors drama. "There is so much more cachet around drama," said Gage, the Winnipeg-based director who made *Wha-moans*, told Maclean's. "People who have stayed with documentaries have an almost obsessive relationship with truth that is very different from the truth of drama." Said *Deadly Currents* director Sandra Jacobson: "Canadian are world lead-

ers in making documentaries, but we still don't celebrate that. We say this Hollywood ideology that there are real films, and then there are documentary films."

In fact, Jacobson's film combines the rigor of a documentary with the techniques of drama. A strutting exploration of politics and emotions in the Middle East, *Deadly Currents* goes behind the lines on both sides of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Jacobson, 38, an Israeli-born director based in Toronto, portrayed the top ranks of the intifada, the Palestinian rebel

young soldiers, he gives the Israeli side a human face, the Palestinians remain more faceless—literally so in the case of the hooded suicide bombers. Implicitly pacifist, *Deadly Currents* offers a rarely seen view. Still, with its gripping and extraordinarily powerful images, the film illuminates complex issues—and brings fresh energy to investigative cinema.

Talk 16 is less inventive in style, but its subject is irresistible. The most intensely controversial of the new documentaries, it is a low-budget portrait of a year in the life of five Toronto teenage girls. Its producer-director, Jane Lindeman and Adrienne Mitchell, interviewed more than 250 girls before selecting their five subjects. The women are clear stereotypes: Aisha, a drug-loving runaway who preaches casual sex and satanism; Erin, a demure private school student training to be a model; Hilda, an overachiever and born-again Christian of Korean descent; Rhonda, a black girl who cuts through peer pressures with tough witicism; and Lisa, who simply wants a car and a boyfriend.

Talk 16 tends to patronize its audience



Score from *The Fall*: the film is adventurous, entertaining—and aimed at a broad audience.

movement. He also joined Israeli soldiers on patrol and close-throated gangs in the West Bank and Gaza.

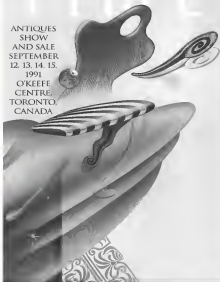
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Wiles, Ziss, Astra, Kheven, Elm of Fall 16: generally funny and poignant

look—the movie could use some interesting—most of them succeed in transcending their dated stereotypes.

In *Winecrates*, accessible, the humor is created by subjects rather than at their expense. Billed as the first feature ever made about female comics, it works in an engaging, playful performance film. It also provides some sharp insights into the phenomenon of women trying to break into the guys' comedy world of stand-up comedy. Director Singer filmed scenes in Toronto, Los Angeles, London and Edinburgh. Her subjects include established stars, such as Phyllis Diller, who proves to be remarkably astute when analyzing her craft; and Whoopi Goldberg, who insists that her country has nothing to do with her gender or race. Singer portrays a variety of nightclub comics, including Canadian Jewish Jews and Jewish Strains whose jokes are based on gender—men and women are the most popular targets. For perspective, the director has interspersed vintage clips of performances by such stars as Lucille Ball and Carol Burnett.

One of the film's more outrageous scenes features the Toronto-based trio The Chortles, who mimic the Jewish Revlon song *It's a Man's World* in fish-colored bodysuits that make them look like naked musclemen—with detachable penises. Even the much safer material in *Winecrates* has a feminist edge—which seems an integral part of working the stand-up comedy circuit as a female. And the laughter, Singer's film gives a warm welcome to a group of witty, articulate women who are in the business of laughing tobacco.

The theme of *The Fall* is more elusive—necessarily so. Written and directed by Canadian Kevin McMahon, it examines Niagara as a place of mystery, metaphor, tourism and ecological horror. It's intended to be a visual metaphor on the conflict between nature and civilization. McMahon uses expansive images to contrast the raw power of the falls with society's efforts to contain, channel and exploit them. A deadpan engineer at a Niagara River control station explains how the flow is decreased at night, as more water is diverted through the power station to generate electricity, then increased during the day "so that the tourists will have as exciting sight to look at."

Jones in *Winecrates*: breaking taboos



McMahon cuts from scenes of tourist titbits to graphic takes of both defects caused by chemical pollution at the Niagara's Lower Canal in New York state. His camera, moving in a seemingly slow pan, makes a fetish of pipes, pistons and conduits. Even the tubular snout of a water slide at a Niagara amusement park takes on sinister overtones. The film is a feast of hyperactive images, clever concepts and interesting facts. But it never quite comes together. How you see the falls is "all in the framing," says the narrator. The movie itself lacks a frame—and, like the falls, seems uncontainable.

As a last feature, however, McMahon's film reflects a spirit of innovation that is representative of the documentary film. Toronto director Maya Golan, an ex-journalist, makes a strong debut with her first film, *Kluge's Smart On the Side of the Angels*, a one-hour biography of the Ottawa-born socialist who is known for one book, *On Ground Control: Shalom's Star Wars and War* (1945). The film will air on the CBC's *Admission: Canadian Presents* this fall. Smart, who died in 1986 at the age of 72, had an amazing life she sacrificed a literary career for an unrequited obsession with a married poet and the burden of being a single mother to her four children. Golan creates a vivid scene of interviews with the author's friends, excerpts from her writing and subtle scenes of dramatic re-enactment—with actress Jackie Burroughs portraying Smart. In a style reminiscent of Brecht's *Johnny: the Biography* and the *Life and Death of Malcolm Lowry* (1980), the film makes evocative emotional rain with delicate street scenes.

The documentary is a remarkably elastic form. A growing ground for young directors, it also attracts a variety of established names. Carlo, whose *Le Diable à l'œuvre* (*The Devil of America*) traces the myth of the devil fromoodoo to the state of technology.

The current surge in documentary production is partly fueled by rising interest from television networks. The *Rocky* was confirmed by British television's Channel Four. And several of the new features have obvious international appeal. When *The Five Women: The Life and Music of Manuel de Falla*, directed by Larry Weinstein, combines a biography of the Spanish composer with performance of his music. And in *Why Haven't*, a coproduction between Canada and Czechoslovakia, experts on Czech film-maker Karel Zeman turn the camera on his housewife's playwright persona. Why Haven't is filled with a narrative by executive director Milan Forman.

Despite the apparent vitality of their craft, most Canadian film-makers stress that financing documentaries remains extremely difficult. "Unless, they get made in spite of the system, not because of it," said Jacobson, who recently had an odd exchange: making his own money. The director says that he extended an invitation to the 1989 to the Sept. 13 opening of his film at the Toronto festival. An official, overlooking the invitation for a funding request, sent him a letter of thanks. Jacobson says that he needs to frame it.

BRIAN D. JOHNSON



The lonely cry of the former faithful

By ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

The river that Bruce Blatchford made famous, fierce and dangerous, tumbles out of the rocky gorges of the Fraser Canyon at the town of Hope and settles down for a leisurely, untroubled flow to Vancouver 160 km away. This is the Fraser Valley, lush and green with dairy farms, fruit, logs and, at its delta mouth on the Pacific, spreading out as rich as the Holland.

It is also the home of the Bible Belt, spreading perhaps 45 km from Chilliwack to Langley in its middle section, redolent with fundamentalist true believers who worship at the Social Gospel shrine and are loyal Tories at federal election time. The floodgates of the Fraser Valley, with its temptations and KKK supporters, could be light-years away.

We are in a Langley field, awaiting the Prince of Peace beloved by 12 per cent of the people, for a bus ride designed to restore his vanishing popularity. Things do not appear propitious. The Wet Coast has lived up to its name this summer, and in the previous 24 hours more rain has fallen than in the weather office's August average. The skies are dark and soggy.

This is back of the home of Gerry St. Germain, who made many gains in this city when elected a Tory MP at Mission/Fort Meade across the river, the same day a new boy named Brian Mulroney made it to Parliament via Central Nova in New Scotia. St. Germain, too, became, along with his leader and Roch LaBorde, one of a handful of bilingual MPs in the Conservative caucus.

Rejected by the fickle voters in 1988, he of course is rewarded by the boss and is now the national president of the party. He is demoted to a Stinson, tight pants, a motorcycle and cowboy boots. The clouds hover and shaft ominously.

Bonnie has put the essence in the wrong place in the far corner of the field. Some 750 chickens have been sacrificed for the good of St. Germain, 1,500 lobsters in rock soup smothered over the coals. Peering into a tent like contraption has been rigged over the coals and merely suppresses a cloud of smoke, which the winds, wafted towards the river, drive through the early football arena who lead for the straw



bush beneath hastily erected marquee.

The blustering winds threaten to topple the covering, backed with plastic sheets, over the country-and-western-band White-banded ladies in pink track suits arrive, carrying plastic chairs. The beer is in a hole.

The sky glowers and threatens. Maudlin young men in cowboy boots race about with stake-and-stout candles to ward the GEM lady from extinction, feed 30 deaths on their short-circuiting electric guitars. One envisages, the rest not set in sight, one of those familiar rock-concert scenes where the Black Jagger wannabes set fire to the stage.

The age level here is somewhat higher, with plenty of plastic beer scarves. The reporters, ever diligent in research, find a teacher from nearby New Westminster who has named a daughter at the age of 81 rather than just the teacher's maiden name. He is Steward, of course, but—leadership—it seems he now

leads the Reform party. He has "some trouble" with bilingualism.

There are more than 1,500 abortions have been accepted from ridings stretching from Vancouver all up the valley. Next door, three children have and scotches on a trampoline. Beyond the barbecue pit, a lone white horse gallops gently in a protest. The words shift and a steel machine collapses from the tent, not marring the reporter's head. Sacred witness a cleric.

Ladies in designer-faded jeans and white cowboy boots arrive. The winds waft and a few drops of rain experiment. Diligent reporters discover the same gutters. Sacred voters provocatively but flirting with the Reform also federally. Who bought all this chicken?

Men in dark suits with fanny-looking things in their ears, appearing unhappy, stand off to the grass in their red shoes, wearing Hanes!

Most dangerous place of all, it turns out, are the light planes. Jeff Johns that brings the crowd. Once a side, infected by the winds while at previous year's tour, one gets the terrible perception of being circled slowly, like Dorothy and Toto, never to see Kansas again. It is the single most engineering moment of a lifetime with politicians.

An old high school baseball opponent appears. People out but not seen since university. The theme develops. Sacred provincially regarding Reform seriously leadership. Why are they here? A star is a star, even at 12 per cent.

The call long is Elmer, an ex-convict jockey. He plays the electric fiddle. He is down the hearted guitar player in his semi-lose. They sing "Lonely women" make good friends! Another tent pole collapses, or tent pole collapses, implementing the lumbered chicken.

Web everyone looking nervously at the gloomy sky. Rainfall finally arrives. There are perhaps 200 to 300 present. With Min having conquered Fleet Street, son-daughter Caroline composed a new program at Toronto's Conservative caucus. So now has his two boys trading loss. At 12 per cent, you gotta try everything.

At per cent, the TV cameras, desperate for something for the late-night news clip, make it right impossible for report to not him, forming an impossible photo against him in entrance. He gives good blarney to those who reach him.

Elmer sings: "Once they've tasted your love..." The marquee begins. There is plenty of chicken left over. The fiddle plays in an old-fashioned, demanding atmosphere. One of the most insistent, new notes, is a retired teacher who is going to vote Reform.



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